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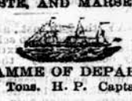
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,846 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th Nov.
— SIAM.....	3041	600	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA.....	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR....	3000	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	600	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM.....	3033	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA.....	3560	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA.....	2914	500	C. K. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES....	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Direct, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1623	700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2939	400	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	21th ,,
PALMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE..	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

NDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIV ER POOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. 1886.

s.s. BELGRAVIA... 5,000 480 Capt. G.C. Boothby 25th Nov

Passengers by s. s. "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. VICTORIA..... 3,358 480 Capt. Wm. Russel 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. T. Knox.....14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. R. Hutchison 25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA ..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris... ... 3th Jan.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

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The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

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Agents.
Bombay, November 15, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

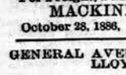
CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 11th Dec. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, (on Deck) Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 16, 1886. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANCOORA	2,850	About 25th November, 1886.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
October 28, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS S. S. VORWAERTS.

THE S. S. VORWAERTS from Hongkong bound to Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay and Trieste, having broken her shaft in the China Sea, was towed by the AMPHITRITE to Singapore, where the entire cargo was landed and transhipped; the Bombay cargo has been forwarded to this Port per s. s. AMPHITRITE, shortly expected, (18th instant), consignees by the Vorwaerts are requested to call at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, average adjusters with their Bills of Lading and Invoices of Shipments, to sign the average bond, and will be required to pay a deposit on account of general average of thirty per cent. on the invoice values of their respective shipments, before delivery of the same to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent,
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds,
S. Navigation Company.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1886.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 1,318 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as, may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA",2,078 ,, on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 18, 1886. Agents.

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A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
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Montrachet.....	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz.....	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
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Invalids'	24 0	13 0
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CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
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Comte de Bonfort	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand.....	65 0	35 0
Ruisseau Frères Special Cuvee 1880.	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen.....	30 0	16
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old.....	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
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Do. do. ****	26 0	.....
Uam Var (liqueur)	30 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.....		1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

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MBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

MACONACHIE'S DIGBY CHICKS.

DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.

MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.

Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.

Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform.....	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable...	each 8 3 for 23
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 3 for 26
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.....	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 3 for 28
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 9 3 for 26
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs.....	6 for 30	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable...	each 12-8 3 for 36
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs.....	6 for 36		

HOAR & CO., { Shirt Makers, } BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, DRESS HATS.

THORPE & Co.,

WE have opened a large Consignment of the above, in all the LEADING SHAPES now Worn, made specially light for Indian Wear and of the Best Felt, warranted not to CHANGE colour.

BLACK FELT HATS.

Stiff Felt, Round Medium Crown, the very best Felt made	...Rs. 9 8 each.
Stiff Felt, Round High Crown, Superior Felt	... 9 8 ,,
Stiff Felt, Square Crown, a SPECIAL HAT for TALL MEN	... 9 8 ,,
Soft Clerical, Fine Felt	... 8 8 ,,

BROWN FELT HATS.

Stiff Felt Round Medium, Crown Best Felt, New Shade	...Rs. 9 8 ,,
Stiff Felt High Round Crown	... 9 8 ,,

DRAB FELT HATS.

Stiff Felt Medium Round Best Felt	...Rs. 9 8 ,,
Stiff Felt High Round Crown	... 9 8 ,,
Stiff Felt Square Crown	... 9 8 ,,

DRESS HATS.

Black Silk Dress Hats, latest shape, Best Quality	..Rs. 15 8 ,,
Drab Tall Naples Felt	... 11 8 ,,
Opera or Crush Hats	... 11 8 ,,

TERAI HATS.

Gent, Best Quality, The New Fawn	...Rs. 14 8 ,,
Gent, Drab ditto	... 14 8 ,,
Ladies Navy Blue, New Fawn, and Drab Terai Hats, very best Felt ...	... 14 8 ,,

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE G. I. P. RAILWAY TERMINUS.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES!
EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.
IN THEIR REFINED AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Grand Transformation Scene, with Beautiful Mechanical Effects, and Lime Light.
Every Convenience and Accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen in Reserved Seats and First Class.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE at 3 p.m.
On SATURDAY, the 20th Nov., for Children & Family.
REDUCED PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.
QUADRILLE PARTY.
OWING to the success of the Quadrille Party held last FRIDAY, at the Hotel de Europe, 44 Parel Road, Byculla, by general request, another will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Rs. 2.
Dancing at 9 p.m.
A Splendid String Band will be in attendance,
T. A. M. C.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN SINCLAIR, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. The steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage, whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, November 17, 1886.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
HAVE JUST ON HAND
TOILET AND BATH
SPONGES! SPONGES!!
SPONGE BAGS.
ENGLISH
FRENCH
AMERICAN
SWEET SCENTS AND PERFUMERY.
ENGLISH MADE
HAIR BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
NAIL BRUSHES
SHAVING BRUSHES
CLOTH AND FLESH BRUSHES.
TOILET
SOAPS! SOAPS!! SOAPS!!!
Unrivalled in
Fragrance, Elegance and Superiority,
Richly and Sweetly Perfumed,
of all Prices and Quality.
SOAP CASES
SMELLING BOTTLES
TOILET BOTTLES AND STANDS.
PERFUME LAMPS AND ODORATERS.
SACHETS AND SILK BAGS.
PIGMENTS FOR THEATRE AND SOIREES.
TOILET POWDERS
and
PREPARATIONS
for
THE SKIN
THE HAIR
THE TEETH AND GUMS.
ARTICLES FOR THE NURSERY,
GENUINE
PATENT MEDICINES.
SUPERIOR
WINES AND SPIRITS.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
ABDOMINAL BELTS.
&c., &c., &c.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:
1. Notice of motion by the Chairman, of his intention to move.—That a Committee be appointed to consider if any, and if so what, measures shall be taken by this Corporation to celebrate the Jubilee Year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the "Queen-Empress."
2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 17th inst.
3. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to payments, amounting to Rs. 37,140-5 from Surplus Cash Balance as per details, circulated to the members of the Corporation.
4. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 700, from savings in the grants for laying water mains in Tardeo and Cruicksnank Roads, to meet the cost of removing 4" water mains from Khursheejee Shukhlajee Street.
5. Sanction to be asked to the writing-off of (1) Rs. 249-15-0, being the difference between the book-value, and the amount to be charged to the Tansa Water Works for certain mathematical instruments transferred to the Tansa Water Works from the Engineer's stock, (2) Rs. 9,204-12-9, being the difference between the book value and sale proceeds of unserviceable, perishable dead and live stock of different departments of the Municipality.
6. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Government, for the G. I. P. Railway Company, of 15 1-8 square yards, or thereabout, of Municipal land, situate between Haines and Parel Roads (near Byculla Bridge), at such rates as the Collector of Bombay may determine, the land to be so sold being required for the construction of proposed railway station at Byculla.
7. Sanction to be asked to the sale to Mr. Manecksbah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, of a steam pump for Rs. 300.
8. Government letter forwarding copy of letter from the Government of India, in reply to a memorial from the Corporation, on the question of raising or guaranteeing the loan of 123 lakhs, required for the carrying out of the Tansa Water Works Scheme, and of the extension of the period for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt.
9. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Government letter, Public Works Department, stating that Government have no intention, at present, of disposing of any more land opposite the "Sailors'" Home than will be required for the Municipal building.
10. Further letter, from Mr. Narayan Abbajee Parelker regarding the lighting of Para Lane, Parel.
11. Letter, from Messrs. Rahimbhoy Hemraj, Allarakha Jaitha, and other residents of Israil Mohla Lane, praying that immediate steps may be taken to have the lane put in order, and the cross lanes thereat lighted.
12. Petition, from Hindus residing at Upper Mahim, praying that a new Market may be provided there for the sale of vegetables and fruit only.
13. Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner for the year 1885-86, together with the review thereof by the Council, and the Report of the Auditors for the same period.
14. The Health Officer's Report for the Second Quarter of 1886.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secretary, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, November 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamers, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 19, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—An English or Eurasian LADY, acquainted with Hindustanee, for a First Class Parsee Dramatic Company. Apply, by letter, to STEWARD "NATUCK" care of this office.

BAGATELLE TABLES—In all Sizes and Quality. A very agreeable GAME at home, from Rs. 40. At Steward and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

COME AND SEE the Choicest Assortment of Flower Vases and Centre Pieces, in ornamental new coloured Glassware. Rare Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—Eight Thorough-bred English Grey hounds 15 guns. For particulars, apply to C. STEPHENS and SON, Veterinary Surgeons, Churney Road, Girgaum

A CONCERT will be given TO-DAY, FRIDAY, to be followed by a Quadrille Party for ticket holders only, at Hotel de Europe, Parell Road, Byculla. Admission, One Gentleman, Rs. 2. Ladies free. Performance to commence at 8-30 p.m. Dancing at 10 p.m.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY—Important to Beginners. For Sale: Half-plate Camera, Bellows body with two double backs, quarter-plate Carriers and sliding Tripod, ½-plate Lens (covering ½-plate with small stop) and set of Diaphragms. All in good order. Original cost Rs. 75. Only three months in use. Open to reasonable offer. Apply to AMATEUR.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are preferred to all others because they are with latest improvements, and are so simple that a child can work them. An inspection will prove the superiority of those machines. Instructions, and price lists free. Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

XMAS NOVELTIES.—Tea Sets Dolls, Balls, &c. Now opened—The Cash Bazaar, Ld., Church-gate Corner.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE TEETH & TENDER GUMS.—A perfect cure for this painful disease (Pyorrhœa alveolaris) Apply to T. E. STEPHENS, Dental Surgeon, Bareilly N.W.P.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Gram Crushers, Perambulators, &c., &c.; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Complete English OIL MILL, Anglo-American system, hardly worked a few months, or owner would make good terms with a joint-stock concern taking it up. Address "Nainsook," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

YORK HAMS, Rolled Bacon, Cheddar, Double Gloucester, and Gruyere Cheese.—PEARCE & Co. Apollo Street.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"
No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.
No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.
No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.
No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.
FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.
Samples forwarded on Application.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.
The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.
They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	****	do. ,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC	***	do. ,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC	**	do. ,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC	*	do. ,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do. do. do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace ..... from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace ..... from	7 0
Silk Lace ..... from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ..... from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ..... from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ..... from	7 8
International ..... from	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make ..... from	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino ..... from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ... from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ..... from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns..... from	9 0
International do. ..... from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ..... per doz. pair	11 8
,, ,, Embroidered Fronts ..... ,,	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks... per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes ..... per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ..... from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ..... per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED
With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.
They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	...	...	...	Rs. 25
,, sterling silver case...		...	...	,, 40
In hunting white metal case	...	...	...	,, 28
,, sterling silver case	...	...	...	,, 45
In cut hunting white metal case..		...	...	,, 30
,, sterling silver case	...	...	...	,, 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—
Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.
Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ON and after the 18th instant, the POONA, KOREGAON SECTION of the West Deccan Line will be OPENED for the conveyance of goods and passengers.
The Up Train will leave Poona for Koregaon at 7-40 a.m. arriving at Wathar at 1-10 p.m. and at Koregaon at 2-40 p.m. The Down Train will leave Koregaon at 12-20 p.m., Wathar at 2-5 p.m. and arrive at Poona at 6-50 p.m.
For further information respecting arrival and departure at intermediate Stations, etc., etc., see Company's Time and Fare Tables and Goods Tariff at the Stations, or apply to the Traffic Manager, Dharwar.
G. M. STEWART, Agent,
S. M. Railway.
Dharwar, November 4, 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay, to pass the following special Resolution, *viz.*—
That at the end of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company there be added the words following, namely,
"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the Holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit; and any such Claimant shall produce such evidence, as the Board may think sufficient, and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."
By Order of the Directors,
ARTHER HUSON,
Local Agent.
Bombay, November 9, 1886.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£3,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND
URETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of these pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK KTE IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same price, as Co-operative tickets purchased by a full [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, POSTS, RAFTERS AND SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darcokhana, by order of Hajee Lall Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahman:
About 150 tons teak squares, posts, rafters and scantlings, of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve,
3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just received per s.s. Lawada, consisting of brown and black fancy diagonal, fancy tweed, indigo, nap, olive, drab and green diagonal overcoating, green fancy worsted, check worsted coating, woaded black solid fancy worsted, woaded solid twill worsted, indigo blue solid fancy worsted, woaded black superfine corkscrew, Scotch tweed, Scotch treble mill'd check tweed, Scotch fancy suiting, fancy check worsted, coating Oxford and brown wove worsted, fancy check coating, black and white coating, striped worsted, light drab olive, light grey and blue, grey fancy check worsted, fancy check, tweed, &c.
The pieces, which are from 7 to 10 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite David Sassoon's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussel's carpets, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major DUCKWORTH. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dessert and breakfast and tea services, best plated cruet and breakfast cruet, tea pot, biscuit box, spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, round waiter, table candlesticks, table argand lamps, table cutlery, tea trays, handsome black wood and sandalwood furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, double meat safe, handsome drawing room sofas, round table and teapoys with marble tops, carved chiffonier, corner whatnots, drawing room, pier, oval, card, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, reclining and Madras pattern without arm chairs, hatstand, single and double screens, iron bedsteads; clothes press, chest of drawers, handsome teakwood almyra with mirror glass, dressing table with dressing glass, clothes basket, dressing table, marble top washhand table, sofa couch, bookstands, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging 3 light lamps, marble flower vases, child's bagatelle table, handsome oleographs, an eight day clock, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, iron garden benches, medicine bottles and jars, reading books, &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.
A quantity of ordnance stores consisting of brass, steel, iron, wood, leather cutting &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
19 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, grey dhotees.
5 cases white ground prints.
5 ,, coloured ground prints.
3 ,, Spanish stripes.
1 ,, Lady's shawls.
2 ,, gold brocades.
25 tins Swiss cheese.
1 case 20 ounches real coral beads.
2 hanging 3-light argand lamps.
4 cases Ewald & Co.'s dry champagne and sparkling hock in quarts.
1 2½ inches prismatic compass, 1 box sextant, 1 colour and instrument box, 13 box wood scales, 17 inches parrallel ruler, 1 triangular scale, &c.
On and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy
Ex. s. s. Yeolin Head
F T D A & Co.—570-79. 10 cases polished plate glass.
On account of the concerned.
F T R A & Co.—55 103 84 kegs Rose nails, T Brand.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 new office shigram with lamps complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned.
On account and at the risk of Mirally Currumsey ex s. s. Cascapedia.
M C } —3224-5—2 cases cotton wicks.
M P & Co. } — 64 1 cask tea cups and saucers.
Ex s.s. La poora.
85 86 2 cases cotton wicks.
On account and at the risk of Allarakhia Suchoo ex s.s. Brankelow.
K A S } —77—1 case cups and saucers.
M P & Co. }
K A S—91-92—2 cases burners and collars.
K A S } —1 4 cases lanterns.
M P & Co. }
On account and at the risk of Hajee Treb Adam ex s.s. Clan Munroe.
H T H A } —866—1 crate painted bowls.
M P & Co. }
H T H A—53 and 58—2 crate rice dishes.
Ex s.s. Ravenna.
H T A } — 3 cases glassware.
M P & Co. }
On account and at the risk of Rahimbhoy Cassum ex s.s. Atrato.
R C } —93-94—2 cases cotton wicks.
M P & Co. }
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy, ex s.s. Altmore.
A H R } —55-58—4 cases lanterns.
M P & Co. } —92—1 case burners and collars.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebram.
Ex s.s. Altmore.
M E } —105-8—4 cases hurricane lanterns.
M P & Co. }

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On TUESDAY next, the 23rd, inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darcokhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.
s. s. Chilka.
200 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes, marked C. M. in circle, P. S. H.M.
In small lots to suit purchasers.
Also on account and at the risk of Gunny Sullaman.—
tons teak scantlings 3 by 2.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the valuable and handsome neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood and satinwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first rate pictures, handsome wall lamps with mirror glasses, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of T. DREWET, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT.
On TUESDAY, the 7th December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Has sumbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nurroo Dharmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July, 1884, and 26th day of June, 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Kalyan Street, on or towards the south by the Thana Street, on or towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messrs. R. B. Sedgwick and L. R. W. Forrest, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees, and are now occupied by tenants, together with a chawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, close to G. I. P. Railway Parell station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a mahogany full sized billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls cues, marking board, &c., a sewing machine on stand, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets plants &c., the property of C. G. O'Connor Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 A, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kero-line-oil table, hanging lamps, first rate oleographs, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of R. C. DIXON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 19, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.
The sale of Tile Factory at Worlee, which was to take place TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, is postponed until Saturday, the 27th instant.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, consisting of dhotees of various sizes, shirtings, madapolams, Jacconets, mulls, chints, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned, four cases of painted tin canisters for tea and sugar.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English built London.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong built mail phaeton.
1 do. fast trotting grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 roan grey gulf Arab horse about 14-1, goes in harness.
1 handsome strong cavalry charger (horse).
1 polo pony—played polo for the last three years.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church-gate-street, Fort, the fixtures and furniture of the shop lately occupied by the WARSAW HAIR-CUTTING SALOON, consisting of assorted pomade, hair oil, lime juice and glycerine, pier glass, show cases, hanging punkhas, glass-door cupboards, &c., &c. The some comprises assorted hair oil, pomade, lime juice and glycerine, fancy inkstands, albums, very handsome glass door cupboards, (made to order), gas chandeliers, sliding shaving glass, also household furniture such as circular, pier, wide, oblong and writing tables, easy folding, re-clining, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, Persian and Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases, iron four post bedstead, dressing table with glass, wardrobe, chest of drawers, bath tube, cooking stove, &c.
The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell of Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Rustomjee Dalal, deceased, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd June 1881, the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, measuring 16 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 127, new No. 1,015, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 3,167, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and building standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 32 and now under No. 360, situate on the west side of and fronting towards Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and opposite Cheera Bazaar, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Breach

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Viceroy leaves for Poona, 9 a.m.
Departure of English Mail, evening.
Departure of Sir W. Wedderburn, by mail steamer.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Africa (s), from Calcutta ; and Amphitrite (s), from Hongkong.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice this evening, and if enough turn up, sides can be arranged and a short game played.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Old Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon touching the death of Tatia Mulloo, aged 22 years, a labourer, who, while working at a crane at that bunder, the handle suddenly broke and struck him on the right cheek, killing him on thespot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the society for the week ending the 13th inst. :—Horses : Sent to Pinrapole, 3 ; sores on collar, 2. Bullocks : Sent to hospital, 3 ; lame, 13 ; sore necks, 20 ; tumours on neck, 8 ; emaciated, 4 ; cruelly beaten, 1 ; overloaded, 13 ; goading, 14 ; sent to Pinrapole 1—total 82.

REPORTED THEFT.—Vittul Vishnu, living in Agiary Lane, reported to the police that an entrance was effected into his premises by the back door on Wednesday night, and a gold necklace, valued Rs. 600, was stolen from a box which contained other gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 4,000, but which were left untouched. The thief affected his escape when a cook of the complainant's raised an alarm that some person was in the room where she was sleeping.

CHEATING.—Fazul Ahmed, a Pathan, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of C. Morarao, inspector of police, detective branch, with cheating at Rawul Pindi about two years ago. The police officer stated that the accused was arrested at Malabar Hill while running after his Excellency the Viceroy's carriage on Sunday last, with a petition in his hand addressed to his Excellency. In it he stated that he had deserted from the police force at Rawul Pindi. The Commissioner of Police telegraphed to the Superintendent there, to which a reply had been received that a warrant was out against the man for cheating, under section 419 of the Indian Penal Code. The police officer was instructed to apply for a remand for a week, the accused being ill with fever and unable to travel, and that after the expiration of a week the prisoner to be forwarded to Rawul Pindi. The Magistrate granted the application.

SIR ROPER AND LADY LETHBRIDGE AT THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.—Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge pa'd a visit yesterday to the Alexandra School with Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. After some recitations and songs sung in chorus by the girls, Sir Roper, addressing the President, Mr. Manockjee, and the honorary secretary, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, expressed his great satisfaction with the efficiency of the students and congratulated the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hildreth, and the other teachers upon the success with which they brought the school to its present high standard. Miss Kabrajee then sang "The Last Rose of Summer" with great feeling, and evoked much praise from Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge. After recording his and Lady Lethbridge's extreme gratification in the visitors' book the girls sang the National Authem in English, and the visitors renewed their expressions of admiration and delight at what they had seen and heard. Lady Lethbridge promised to contribute some work for the fancy bazaar, which it is intended to hold some time next year.

TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M.'s troopship Jumna, 6,211 tons, Captain Fitz-George, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth (October 20), with the following officers and 1,154 men, 55 women, and 67 children, belonging to the several divisions of R.A. and R.H.A. :—Lieutenant-Colonel Crosthwaite, R.A. ; Captain F. H. Ward, R.A. ; Major A. Brown, 2nd Battn. 1st Brigade, E. Division Regiment ; Lieuts. R. McGildowny and T. B. Wood, 2nd Battn. 1st Bdge., E. Divn, Regt. ; Lieut.-Col. D. V. Shortland, R.A ; Lieuts. R. A. Kaye, T. A. Tancred, and W. E. Wingfield, R.A. ; Lieuts. E. W. Blant, C. E. Gouldburn, A. Bdge., R.H.A.; and S. T. C. Dennis, B. Bdge., R.H.A. Capts. Cottrell, R. G. McQ. McLeod, and A. Powell, 1st Bdge, R.A. Lieuts. A. M. A. Lennox, F. L. Sharp, and E. S. Brooke, 1st Bdge., R.A. ; Major D. F. Huyche, 1st Bdge., R.A. ; Lieuts. C. T. Bell, M. A. C. Crowe, J. P. D. Cave, and T. R. C. Hudson, 2nd Bdge., R.A. ; Major R. McG. Stewart, 3rd Bdge., R.A.; Lieuts. O. K. Lancock, G. E. Hamnet, and H. A. Brendon, 3rd Bdge., R.A. ; Capt. W. A. Plant, 4th Bdge., R.A.; Lieuts. W. Malleson and G. L. Johnston, 4th Bdge., R.A. ; Capt. J. D. Kirwan, N. Divn, R.A.; Lieuts. A. S. Jenour, N. Divn., R.A. and F. Aikenhead, S. Divn., R.A. ; Capt. W. H. S. Earle, S. Divn., R.A.; Lieuts. A. C. Tulloch, London Divn., R.A. and F. J. S. Cleive, Scottish Divn., R.A. ; Major Mayne, Welsh. Divn., R.A. ; Lieut. G. C. S. Pringle, Welsh. Divn., R.A. ; Surgt.-Major R. W. Davies; Med. Staff ; Brig.-Surg. R. Waters, Med. Staff ; Surg. G. T. Cardew, Med. Staff ; Surg. H. H. Brown, Med. Staff ; Surg. P. Hehri, B. Med. Dept. ; Major M. H. Archdale, 12th Lancers ; Lieuts. N. C. Taylor, 1st W. Yorks, T. S. Young, 1st S.Lancashire, and E. W. L. Holt, 2nd Det. I ; Lieut.-Col. M. S. J. Sunderland, 2nd Rl.Sussex ; Lieuts. O. C. Le Marchant, 2nd Rl. Sussex and A. E. Sandback, R.E. ; Major J. W. Smythe, A.P.D. ; Lieuts. A. R. Barwell, 2nd Manchester, Lieuts. A.A.S. Barnes, 2nd Wilts, S. W. Brackenbury, 1st E. Surrey, A. B. Bennett, 2nd Cheshire, A. T. Begbie, 2nd E. Yorks, and A. C. H. Dawson, 1st R. Dublin. Fus. ; Major G. Vernor, 2nd Redford ; Lieuts. A. B. Morgan, 1st Suffolk, E. R. St. G. Holbrooke, 2nd Gloster, add Rev. M. Cotter, R.C Chap. ; Capts. W. F. G. Moberly, Lanc. Dt. R.A., H. A. H. Boulderson, M.S.C., J. W. Hoggs, B.S.C., W. S. Hewitt, and Miss Keyser ; Sub-Cond. J.Craig, B. Comt. Dept. ; Bandmaster D. Lorden, 2nd Hants ; and 11 ladies and 9 children.

Nothing of particular importance took place during the voyage out to the Jumna. On her way she touched at Queenstown on the 22nd and Malta on the 31st ult., and Portsaid on the 4th and Suez on the 6th inst.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

442-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Cooverjee Dhunjibhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little, S., F. and N.—Part heard.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H., C. and B.

139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

341-86—Mirza H. K.—Sonee Munji Ramji and others vs. Sonee Karson Rana and others—Shamrao P.—T. H. Pearse, and in person.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

148-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Jaitha Huridas vs. Parshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

282-86—Little, S., F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

262-83—Little, S., F. and N—Purmanund Jewandas vs. Ardesir Framjee—Ardesir, H. and D.

352-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Maneckla Iswardas vs. Girjashunker Vajeshunker and others—Little, S., F. and N.

415-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Thucker Jewraj Dhunji vs. Thucker Soorji Jewandas and another—Jefferson, B. and D.

522-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Darabji Cursetji Shroff vs. H. A. Richardson and others.

488-85—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Mahomed Haji Essa vs. Ellappa Ballaram and others—Thakurdas, D. and C. and M. E. and H.

373-85—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Tribhowandas Virji vs. Naron Damji and another—Nanu and H.

490-85—R. Skipsey—(For pauper)—Pedroo Enoos alias Baboo vs. Antibai and others—T. H. Pearse.

9-86—Janardhun G.—Wishwanath Damodher vs. Raghoonath Damodhur and others—Bicknell and K.

Land Acquisition Act X of 1870.—F. A. Little.—Government vs. Raghoonath Damodher and others—Bicknell and K.—Janardhun G.

14-86—T. H. Pearse—Dadoo Meya Noor Mahomed vs. Gya Dawa—Tyabji and D.

48-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac vs. Aboo Bucker Seedick—Macfarlane, E. and H.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
FRUITS—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 12 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Custard apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	1 12 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 10 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 10 0
Do. Mangalore	1 0 0
Grapes, white, per seer	0 8 0
Melons, water, large, each	1 0 0
Do. do. small, each	0 12 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	4 0 0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 12 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 5 0
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0 4 0
Apples, Verona, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere, per dozen	3 0 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 1 6
Chekoos, per dozen	1 0 0
Custard apples, per dozen	0 12 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. small, per maund.	2 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9
Do. do. small, per maund.	0 12 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 4
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 8
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Cabbages, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Turnips, large per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 9
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 0 9
Green Peas, per seer	0 2 0
French Beans, per seer	0 1 9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 12 0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 6 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 0
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Rossells, per seer	0 0 6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	6 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
DRY FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, each	0 1 3
Do. do. small, each	0 1 0
Surmaye, large, each	0 14 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Palah, large, each	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Dhomee, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Donugry fish, each	0 1 3
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
—Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1st SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 6	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 3	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do. do. per piece	14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 12 0
Fore do do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do. per piece	1 0 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Do. fresh, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. salt, country, per lb.	0 4 6
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
Do. middling, each	0 9 0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1 8 0
Do. do. middling, each	1 0 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
Do. do. small, each	0 9 0
Chickens, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	1 8 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0
Do. young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Ducks, wild, each	0 12 0
Doves, per pair	0 7 0
Snipe, per pair	0 6 0
Calloo, each	0 6 0
Teal, per pair	0 7 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jugree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 0 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 6
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 3
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papada, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 2 0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 4 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 6 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 8 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 4 0

	Rs. a. p.
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Bolong, 1st, per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb	0 0 7
Bajri Do. per lb	0 0 6
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 10 0
Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 9
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 6
Aine, per candy	6 4 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 8 0
Do. do. do. per maund	0 2 6
Kurmell, per candy	4 12 0
Do. per maund	0 2 9
Khaire, per candy	8 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 6
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0 5 0
Do. do. medium	0 3 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 1 6
Do. black, large, per pair	0 12 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 6 0
Surmaye, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 2 6
Bouie, large, per dozen	0 10 0
Bhing, large, each	0 2 6
Do. small each	0 1 0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 9
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 1 6
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 0
Crabs, each	0 0 4
Lobsters, each	0 1 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Gram, Jambooseer, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 10 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 0 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 8 0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 0 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 8 0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	2 10 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	2 4 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3 6 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. common, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 6 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 2 0
Do. (old), per phurra	2 0 0
Oats, per phurra	6 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 8 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0
Maize, per phurra	2 6 0
Moong, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 8 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 8 0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2 8 0
Peas, per phurra	3 4 0
Toor, per phurra	2 8 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2 8 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Kong, per phurra	2 8 0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows :—

	As. Pice.
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.	1 6 each
Do. " 7½ "	0 3 "
White Twist and Rolls " 15 "	1 0 "
Plain Brown Loaves, " 15 "	1 3 "
Servants' Brown do. " 14 "	1 0 "

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas ; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-Families, Schools, Ship-Masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payments, if they choose.

MEASURES.

1 Ser	Is equal to	1 lb. 6 oz.
1 Payali	do.	5 " 9 "
1 Phara	do.	98 "
1 Candy	do.	712 "

BOMBAY WEIGHT.

1 Ser	Is equal to	11 1/5 oz.
1 Maund	do.	28 lb.
1 Candy	do.	569 "
1 Candy of firewood	do.	784 "

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows :—

Flour, per seer. 1st sort	Rs.	0 1 3
Rolong " "	"	0 1 6
Flour " 2nd sort	"	0 1 0
Rolong " "	"	0 1 0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day ; *viz.*, from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede.

A BESIEGED GARRISON IN THE SOUDAN.

MR. CHARLES H. ALLEN, secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, has received, *via* Uganda and Zanzibar, a letter from Dr. Emin Bey, dated on the 31st December, 1885, from Wadelai, a place apparently not marked on the maps. Mr. Allen says :—"Dr. Emin Bey (an Austrian appointed by General Gordon governor of the southernmost possessions of Egypt, called the Equatorial Provinces) was long supposed to be either killed or captive, though latterly vague reports were received that he still held his provinces for the Egyptian Government. It is plan from his letter that he has gone through a terrible time of trial, and that had it not been for the assistance of Kabba-Rega, King of Unyoro, and his faithful black troops, he must have succumbed to the persistent attacks of his enemies. Kabba-Rega has thus fully retrieved the unenviable character he obtained from his prolonged hostility to Sir Samuel Baker in 1872, described in volume ii. of 'Ismailia.' 'It is touching to find this devoted adherent to a lost cause, Dr. Emin Bey, still ignorant of the fall of Khartoum, and evidently unaware of General Gordon's generous but futile attempt to save that beleagured city.' "Following are some extracts from the letter :—'Ever since the month of May, 1883, we have been cut off from all communication with the world. Forgotten and abandoned by the Government, we have been compelled to make a virtue of necessity. Since the occupation of the Bahr-Gazal—I will not say its conquest, for this province has been taken by treachery—we have been vigorously attacked, and I do not know how to describe to you the admirable devotion of my black troops throughout a long war, which, for them at least, had no advantage. Deprived of the most necessary things, for a long time without any pay, my men fought valiantly, and when at last hunger weakened them, when, after 19 days of incredible privations and sufferings, their strength was exhausted, and when the last torn leather of the last boot had been eaten, then they cut a way through the midst of their enemies and succeeded in saving themselves. All this hardship was undergone without the least *arriere pensee*, without even the hope of any appreciable reward, prompted only by their duty and the desire of showing a proper valour before their enemies. If ever I had any doubts of the negro, the history of the siege of Amadi would have proved to me that the black race is in valour and courage inferior to no other, while in devotion and self-denial it is superior to many. Without any orders from capable officers, these men performed miracles, and it will be very difficult for the Egyptian Government worthily to show its gratitude to my soldiers and officers. Hitherto we have worked for our bread, and the good God, who until now has protected us visibly, will take care of us also in the future. I suppose that in Egypt and at Khartoum we are believed to be dead, and for this reason they have not sent us any steamer. Without wishing to judge harshly of this abandonment, and without complaining, for I am accustomed to such proceedings on the part of the Government, I can assure you that, even if Khartoum has been taken, and no help can be expected from the north, I shall know how to make my escape. I wait for that only, the answer of the missionaries in Uganda, who will inform me whether Khartoum exists or not.' "

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principal naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases ; and still more satisfactory is it that the malady is relieved completely and permanently. 17

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"There can be no longer any doubt that an effort is being made by two Powers to challenge our continued occupation of Egypt. The objects of France and of Russia are identical, though their motives are different. The former professes to see danger to her rapidly increasing colonial Empire and to the position which she has assumed in Syria, but though she hesitates to confess it, her policy is dictated rather by the traditions of the First Empire than by any more practical consideration. Russia, on the other hand, seeks for no excuse ; she can pretend to no—even sentimental—interest in Egypt, but she recognizes that the evacuation of the Nile Valley by England would be a blow to British prestige throughout the East, and she is willing in this way to take her revenge for the real or fancied check to her designs in Bulgaria. But France and Russia—impeded from openly joining hands through fear of Germany, whom they are learning to regard as a common enemy—seek an ally whom they hope to induce to pull the chestnuts out of the fire ; and Turkey, which has not unfrequently been used in this capacity, is in a position which leads them to hope she may be again serviceable. The Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1885 was, as I have frequently urged, an act of no significance except as a means to an end. It was acceded to by the Porte because it seemed to be a practical recognition of her theoretical rights of sovereignty, but the way in which those rights were to be exercised, as well as the extent to which they were to be limited, was equally left *in nubibus*. Turkish diplomacy is never final, it revels in measures which are in their nature indeterminate, and it was this quality which in Turkish eyes formed the chief charm of Sir Henry Wolff's Convention. England had previously shown a desire to enter somewhat too recklessly, as they thought, into the path of reform in Egypt ; the appointment of a new Commissioner probably implied still further reforms, and they felt that the addition of an Ottoman colleague would at least serve as a drag, enable them to gain time, and choose a point at which they could diverge and offer a stubborn resistance. But the Oriental astuteness of the Sultan's advisers failed to anticipate an eventuality which they were ultimately compelled to face. Perhaps Sir Henry Wolff understood their tatics, perhaps it was only the cautiousness of a wary diplomatist, but, like a skilled whist-player, the British Commissioner forced the lead into his opponent's hand. Mukhtar was anxious to hear what his colleague had to suggest, but Sir Henry Wolff could suggest nothing ; he found, he said, matters progressing very satisfactorily except as regarded the Soudan, upon which point, according to the Convention, the Khedive and Mukhtar were to take the initiative. His hand thus forced, the Ghazi, after some hesitation, was compelled to take the lead, which he did, with his famous proposal for the reorganization of the army. The scheme in itself was weak and too obviously the work of man who felt that he must do something. It was probably designed only to excite a counter-proposal, the demolition of it was easy, and the British Government was placed in the novel and unanticipated position of an opponent to too hasty reform suggested by the Porte. The enemy's guns were not so much silenced as turned against them. Every argument which has been used in Constantinople against our nervous desire for change was returned with telling force, and the Porte, which had organized its diplomatic forces for defence, suddenly found itself routed in attack. Turkey accepted the defeat sullenly ; Mukhtar, like a good soldier who recognized a skilful enemy whom he had undervalued, waited his chance of fairly turning the tables. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the excellent taste with which the Ottoman Commissioner has behaved under very trying circumstances. No sign or word has ever escaped him which the most interested parties could interpret as want of loyalty, either to the Sultan, the Khedive or his colleague, but this much admitted, we should be crediting him with more than human attributes if we supposed that he failed privately to resent the position into which he has been betrayed, rather by the errors of his own Government than by the astuteness of the English Cabinet. Mukhtar, while he has avoided even the semblance of intrigue, cannot view unfavourably the designs of France and Russia, and such influence as he possesses at Constantinople would not be hostile to them.

"But a more formidable opposition threateus our policy of occupation ; it cannot be denied that there is growing up among all parties in England a weariness with regard to Egypt which is a real danger. 'You cost so much and do so little,' is the burden of frequent letters from political correspondents. There is a growing tendency to ask whether the game is really worth the candle, and a recent writer in the *Nineteenth Century* endeavours to show that we may ignore not only Egypt, but the whole Mediterranean. Such arguments may, of course, be met by the old answer which has been urged so frequently in your columns, that whatever may be the policy of an eventual evacuation of the country, an immediate or even early evacuation is not possibly consistent with the barest justice to the natives, whose Government and whose power to resist that Government we have equally destroyed. Recognition of an error is doubtless high-toned morality, but absolute annihilation of the victim is an imperfect form of atonement. Without, however, developing this argument, it may be well to consider the matter from a more selfish point of view. I will assume for the moment that we are able to leave Egypt, that we have no duty but that which regards our own interests ; I will ignore all that has passed during the last four years, and any possibility of our prestige being damaged by a withdrawal.

"Under these circumstances, have we or have we not an interest in occupying Egypt ? First let it be pointed out that the question is not one which is limited to the occupation of Egypt alone. There are two routes to India, *via* the Cape or *via* the Mediterranean, and those who advocate the former must, to be consistent, go the whole length with Mr. Arnold Forster, and abandon not only Egypt, but Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus. If the first is quite useless to us, so are the rest. If the Mediterranean is a *cul de sac* leading practically to no place with which we have any concern, the sooner we are out of it the better, and if the reign of conciliation is to commence, if France, Russia, and Turkey are to be conciliated by the evacuation of Egypt, let us go a step further, and make friends of Greece, Spain, and Italy, by concessions of the three military stations I have named. As we shall have equally pleased Germany by the cession of Heligoland, we shall thus have bound to us the principal nations of Europe by the eternal ties of political gratitude.

"But to politicians of weaker digestion for political theories, I would venture to point out that the safety of our Indian Empire has before now depended upon ability to save twenty-four hours in the concentration of troops at a given spot, and that at the lowest calculation, the saving in time of the Mediterranean as opposed to the Cape route is twelve days always, provided that the former can be assured. I am aware that the proviso is an important one, which I will face later, but meanwhile, I am anxious to draw attention to the fact that, subject to that reservation, the importance of our holding this route is incalculable. Even if the gravest doubts existed as to the possibility of our availing of it, he would be a bold Minister, who, in a moment of crisis, would venture to do more than use the Cape route as a second string to his bow. I say a second string, but it would be more accurate to call it a third, for Egypt itself provides two alternative routes.

"As regards the Suez Canal, Mr. Arnold Forster implies that military men without exception condemn it. He has possibly more access than I have to military opinion, but having had the opportunity of discussing the matter with some dozen general officers, I am inclined to think that he is mistaken, and in an argument of this nature, we cannot base conclusions on an anonymous *ipse dixit*. I am quite willing to admit that the blocking of the Canal is a very simple matter, most people are familiar with the well-worn instance of the sunken dredger which checked all traffic for some ten days, but few people realized that the difficulty of removing it was mainly due to a desire to save valuable machinery. Such considerations would hardly weigh with a British admiral if our Indian Empire were in danger, and it is not too much to suppose that in the event of war, we should be able to prevent any such accident occurring. War is certainly, now-a-days, very sudden, but our ships are never far from one end of a cable the other end of which is in Downing-street.

"In 1882, neither Egypt nor the Canal were in any way under our control, even after the bombardment of Alexandria, yet we had little difficulty in seizing it, and were prepared to hold it successfully against all comers. I maintain that, with our troops in Egypt, we could, with twenty-four hours' notice, render the passage of the Canal perfectly safe ; without those troops it would be possible, but difficult.

"Assume, however, that all our precautions have miscarried, and that the Canal is blocked, would the fact that we have an army in Egypt be an advantage or the reverse? Surely it requires little knowledge of the geography of the present and the history of the past to realize that the doubt as to the security of the Canal route renders our occupation of Egypt still more necessary. In such a case we might, indeed, have

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

EXCHANGE still continues its upward course, an advance of ¼d. per rupee having taken place during the week, but with the rise there is no symptom of the numerous advantages which our bimetallist friends have led us to believe would necessarily follow. In Imports we have naturally had rather more activity, but as regards Exports the result of a higher sterling value of the rupee has been to place exporters at an additional disadvantage, and no great amount of commercial foresight is necessary to see that at one shilling and sixpence a much smaller quantity of Indian Produce will find its way to European markets than would be the case at one shilling and fourpence. To practical people the statement requires no evidence to support it; a merchant knows that if he can draw a bill for one pound sterling that will give him fifteen rupees in currency he can buy and ship a proportionately larger weight of produce than if the same draft only realised thirteen rupees, but the theoretical people who have the charge of the Government finances decline to see this, and it is quite possible may now take at one which will be as much to the disadvantage of Exports as their former deliverances were against Imports. Had our financial member of Council eight months ago, instead of fixing his rate of exchange for the coming year at one shilling and sixpence, and prophesying it would not be worth more than one and threepence contented himself with working out his figures of income and expenditure without attempting to prophesy about what he did no know, there is every reason to believe that at one shilling and sixpence the rupee would have found its level for some considerable time. Nothing but the discredit thrown upon Silver by the Government of India induced the fall from that figure, and it is now shown by the ordinary course of business to have been unwarranted. Speculation in Silver by leading financial firms is credited with a considerable proportion of the present recovery, and no doubt that is partially correct, but it must not be forgotton that if Silver had not fallen below its legitimate value in the markets of the world, the attention of the operators who are credited with having originated the upward impulse would not have been attracted, so that the present rise, even if exceptional in character in some respects, starts from quite a legitimate basis. The rupee may never again be worth 1s. 7d., but unless Silver is to be won more plentifully than at present we ought not to see it at 1s. 3d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay rate of discount was reduced yesterday from 5 to 4 per cent. per annum. In the open market accommodation is still obtainable at 3 per cent., and the present outlook clearly points to money being cheaper before it is dearer.

EXCHANGE.—The tendency of Sterling has again been towards higher rates. Last Thursday closing figures were 1s. 5 13-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 6 1-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but on the following day with Bar Silver reported ¼d. per oz. dearer we had an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. From that level no important movement took place until to-day. A certain amount of firmness was apparent throughout, and any slight alteration observable was in favour of buyers. To-day, however, we have again taken what may be termed a fresh departure. The small amount of Council drafts allotted in London yesterday means nothing as regards weight, but the price obtained 1s. 6 1-16d. per rupee—accompanied as it is by a rise in Silver to 46⅝d. per oz., is a definite declaration of strength which cannot be gainsaid. Rates are quite 1-16d. dearer, and if there was any amount of private paper offering, it is very evident the rise would be still more marked. Closing quotations for ready bills are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Do. 4 ,,	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 6 11-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 6¼d.	,,
France 3 ,,	1·91¼	,,
Do. 6 ,,	1·93½	,,

At the close these figures may be taken as quite firmly held inasmuch as buyers are less inclined to operate than sellers. Moreover, future delivery has been steadily hardening up, and there is no longer the same difference made that was current a few weeks ago. For delivery up to 20th December, for instance, demand Bank Bills have been done at 1s. 5 31-32d., and for March at 1s. 5 29-32d., while for April-May Credits could not have been done at better than say 1-16d. under ready figures. This exemplifies altogether a more confident feeling regarding the future than formerly, at the same time it should not be forgotten that the actual position has in no way changed, and business people ought to be prepared for a turn round at any moment.

The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 6th Nov. 1886	55,47,842
Silver received during the week	13,40,237
	68,88,079
New coin paid during the week	9,02,798
	59,85,281
Silver belonging to private individuals	15,29,444
	75,14,725
Last week	71,30,003

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In Fours the market has been singularly devoid of movement. Rs. 97⅞ to Rs. 97 13-16 has been the ruling rate, more frequently the former than the latter, in fact Rs. 97¾ is the current price to-day. For Fours-and-a-half there has been no demand of any kind. Some small amounts have come in the market for sale, and to do business sellers have had to accept daily lower prices. Starting from Rs. 102½ we have receded to Rs. 101½, and even at that price we do not call the position strong.

SHARES.—Cheaper money seems to have little or no effect on the Share market. For *Spinning and Weaving Mills*, which without doubt are doing remarkably well at the moment, the average tendency is still downwards, and we quote a decline of Rs. 50 in National, Rs. 75 in Southern India, Rs. 25 in Victoria and Khatao Muckonjee, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 in most other Companies. *Press* Companies are generally unchanged. In *Banks* the Bank of Bombay quotation is the only one showing any change but that at Rs. 725 is rather firm. In the *Miscellaneous* list there are few Companies which are not lower. Bombay-Burmah Trading are down Rs. 175 in first, Rs. 45 in second issue. Shop concerns are all lower, as they well deserve to be, few of them having been floated on legitimate principles. Flour Mills are quiet, and in the case of Bapty's and Western India even depressed, the former at Rs. 58 and the latter at Rs. 25 discount.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The continuous steady rise in Exchange has been most effective on arrival business in Goods, an exceptionally large trade having been put through during the past week, both to arrive and on the spot. As regards the latter slightly lower prices have had to be accepted here and there, but all round the reduction in rates has been comparatively insignificant. For furture shipment on the other hand sterling prices have hardened slightly, compensating fully for the difference in value of the rupee, still with Manchester firm as if undoubtedly is more real business is practicable than when rates are lower. The clearances from the bazaar this week are estimated at about 4,000 packages of all kinds of imported Goods, and we should say 2,500 packages of local makes have changed hands.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns remain exceedingly quiet at previous prices. Neither on the spot nor to arrive do buyers seem disposed to extend their operations, and we should say that the existing consumption is rather below than above the usual level. For *Local* Yarns the demand for China has contrasted somewhat owing to the absence of cheap freights for the moment, but we shall no doubt see a revival before long. The following are current figures :—

	Mule.	Water.
Twist ..... No.	6s ... 5 3-16	... ...
,, ... ,,	8s	... ...
,, ... ,,	10s ... 5 5-16 to 6 ...	... ...
,, ... ,,	16s ... 5¾ to 6 1-16 ...	... ...
,, ... ,,	20s ... 6¼ ,, 6¾	...6 3-16 to 6¾
,, ... ,,	24s ... 6¼	...6¾
,, ... ,,	30s ... 7 ,, 7¼	...7¾ to 7¾

METALS.—*Copper* is weak with a decline As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* there is no change. *Iron* is dull at former rates.

COALS exhibit no very new feature. To arrive a small business has been passing both in Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 15½ for this month's shipment, down to Rs. 15 for February alongside. The stock on the bunders is estimated at about 20,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Following the tenor of the telegraphic advices from home the market in the early part of the week was firm with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but latterly has again subsided into extreme quietness, almost depression, and for some descriptions prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. Native dealers have continued somewhat eager buyers throghout to over previous sale contracts, but exporters have been very chary about operating, and in many cases European firms have been sellers rather than buyers.

Crop accounts continue fairly satisfactory all round. In Barsee and that neighbourhood the unseasonable rains look like developing a large proportion of black leaf and stain and in the Omra districts the same fault will be observable although in a somewhat less extended character. These, however, are almost the only adverse features observable, otherwise the crop promises to be both large in quantity and good in quality.

Up to date we estimate the receipts of new Cotton to be :—

Bengals	10,000 bales.
Berar	1,500 ,,
Khandeish	3,000 ,,
Hinganghaut	500 ,,
	15,000 bales

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	11,335	8,463	6,823
Since 1st January	1,429,724	1,021,731	1,572,157
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,255	802	6,904
Since 1st January	1,008,398	691,266	1,168,521
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	599	506	318
Since 1st January	50,871	57,876	95,490

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

Old Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Omra, F. G. F.	Ready	Rs. 165 =	3 25-32d.
Dhollera, Good	do.	,, 172 =	3 15-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	,, 183 =	4 3-16d.
Westerns, F. G. F.	do	,, 166 =	3 13-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	do.	,, 163 =	3¾d.
Do. F. G.	do.	,, 153 =	3 17-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 149 =	3 7-16d.
Omra, Fine (Staple)	March	,, 192 =	4 13-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	,, 185 =	4¼d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 174 =	4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 170 =	3 15-16d.
Khandeish, Good	January	,, 174 =	4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 165 =	3 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	,, 190 =	4¼d.
Do. F. G.	do.	,, 182 =	4 3-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 175 =	4 1-32d.
Broach, Good	March	,, 204 =	4 21-32d.

WHEAT.—Arrivals have been on a somewhat freer scale of late, and within the past day or two prices have gone a little more in favour of buyers. Still, rupee rates are high as compared with home currencies, and exporters find it a difficult matter to initiate new trade. We quote per cwt. :—

	Old.	New.
White Peasy, No. 1	Rs. 4 5 to 4 6	Rs. 4 3 6 to 4 4 6
Laskari, No. 1	,, 4 10	,, 4 10
Khatha (Hard Red) ..	,, 4 1	,, 3 13
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	,, 4 2 6	,, 3 15
Delhi, White	,, 4 1 6	,, 4 2 6
Do. Red	no sellerrs	
Hard Yellow Khandwa ..	,, 4 12 6	,, 4 12 0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firm at Rs. 6-12 for old and Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for new crop. *Rapeseed* is in very poor request. New Yellow Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 5-12½. Red Cawnpore at Rs. 5-2½ per cwt. *Gingelly* we quote at Rs. 7-4½ per cwt. for small White, Rs 6-14½ for Mixed, arrivals being free in quantity but rather inferior in quality.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	252,404	218,835	225,584
,, Since 1st Jan.	12,009,335	10,785,819	7,300,194
Linseed—For the week	43,790	45,690	77,004
,, Since 1st Jan.	3,592,488	4,974,019	4,060,173
Rapeseed—For the week	23,355	9,222	25,131
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,184,061	1,517,651	1,087,780
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	68,990	23,145	43,014
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,125,238	1,064,433	896,531

For Bombay Bill and stock List see page 6.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HAWKINS—BIRCH—September 30, at St John's Church, Blackheath, by the Rev J W Marshall, Vicar, Robert William Lyons Hawkins, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, to Mary Louise, eldest daughter of the late Charles Birch, of Dublin, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. John Fish, Rector of Thurstaston, Cheshire.

WOOD—COLLINS—October 21, at St Michael's Church, Newquay, Cornwall, by the Rev Vernon Collins, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev E J Peirson, Cecil Archibald Harry Wood, Indian Postal Service, Punjab, stepson of Lieutenant-Colonel Beville Grenville Vyvyan, 7th D C O, Bengal Infantry, to Harriet Rawlings Collins, youngest daughter of John Basset Collins, Esq., of Bodmin and Newquay.

DEATH.

COLLINS—October 8, at Zante, Greece, William C. D. Collins, son of the late C. J. D. Collins, aged 26 years, 2 months, and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGNEW—November 13, at 9, Elysium Row, Bengal, Mrs. H de Courcy Agnew, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—November 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr Vincent Mackinnon, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

UNLESS the extracts from the Bengal vernacular Press which the Calcutta papers publish are garbled and misleading, the idea that the Government of India had no worthier object in issuing the Public Service Commission than that of closing the door of the public service to the natives of India is still being sedulously propagated. There is something of a parrot-like repetition in Bengali criticism upon this, as upon most other measures, a fact upon which the journalists who first conceived the idea that the Government of India had lent themselves to fraud and trickery are free to congratulate themselves. They have an influence of their own, and they doubtless find in faithful imitations of their style of political criticism a proof that they are not altogether crying in the desert. But it is very bad work that they are doing, as they would see if they honestly looked at it with a reasonable regard to the moralities of the case. Take, for instance, a product of the Bengali school of political criticism in which people who believe that in appointing this Commission the Government can have meant to do good to the people of India are told that they could believe anything. So that, reversing all common modes of fairly estimating human conduct, the presumption from which these commentators upon the action of the Government start is that the Government mean not what they say but the exact opposite. When the Government say that they wish to improve the methods by which the entrance of natives to the public service is regulated, the presumption is not that they really wish to do that or anything like it, but that they wish to devise means for heightening the barriers and strengthening the bolts and bars which stand in the way of their admission. We do not know if John Henry Newman's "*Apologia*" is known in Bengal. If it is, we commend to the notice of those who have set this lamentable fashion in political criticism the passage in which controversy of this sort is bitterly characterized as "poisoning the wells." For it is precisely this sad device to which people on the other side of India are being tempted by those who should be the teachers of better things and better ways to them. "Show that you have appointed the Public Service Commission with pure motives," says one paper. "Whatever the Commission does will be injurious to the natives," says another; and in all this they have the countenance and example of publicists ignorant perhaps of the elementary principles of fairness and good faith in controversy, but for the rest men of parts and education. The man who will invent some effective means of counteracting the bad influence of writing of this sort will do a service to his country. A Government conditioned as that of India is at the present stage of the political development of the country is in need of nothing more than of criticism. But people in Calcutta—who must not mind being told that they are mere children in their art—very greatly err if they think that effusions of this kind count for anything in influencing the course of affairs. Some passion or other is doubtless gratified by this constant branding of honourable men as *jarceurs*, whose declarations must be interpreted contrariwise. But this has no place whatever amongst the forces by which the actions of Governments are influenced. It is helpful neither to the Governments nor to the people whose interests are concerned. We commend to the notice of those who have resorted to it the sound advice which was given a week ago by a native contemporary on this side of India to people who have persuaded themselves that this Commission has been appointed with a dark design to keep natives out of the public service. "We cannot help feeling," this practical commentator said, "that if the labours of the Public Service Commission do not end in substantial good to India, more than half the fault will be our own." This is not the counsel of either an alien or an enemy. Has anything half so practical, anything half so directly aimed at serving the cause of people interested in the question, been written in the copious dissertations upon this question which have been produced in Bengal?

WHEN a weak and erring brother has to plead guilty to the soft impeachment of infringing the law of the land owing to a slight misconception as to the exact difference between *meum* and *tuum*, a paternal Government gives him a pressing invitation, which he cannot well decline, to spend a certain number of months in pleasant and comfortable quarters provided for him by the State. Not only does the recipent of the State's hospitality obtain clothing and food such as he might seek in vain beyond the walls of his temporary home, but care is even taken that his health shall not suffer from the want of invigorating and agreeable exercise. But in this imperfect world it would be too much to expect that such an abundance of good things should be had for nothing, and Government is known from time to time to recoup itself for this lavish expenditure by requiring its guest to pay his bill under the name of what it heartlessly denominates a fine. But it is well to be provided for all contingencies, and this principle the State has taken well to heart. It is possible that the inmate of the desirable quarters that we have referred to may be so incredibly mean as to wish to shirk payment for the board, lodging and amusement of which he has partaken. In this case the invitation is extended for a further term, and to avoid hurting the feelings of the visitor by presenting him with his bill a second time, Government saves him from all future trouble and annoyance by attaching his goods and chattels, and thus recovering the outlay which has been made on his behalf. Strange to say this course is not always appreciated as it should be, for some misguided mortals would sooner spend many an extra month in "durance vile," if only on their return to the outer world they might find their flocks and their herds or their household goods unmolested, than quit their comfortable quarters at an earlier date, and at the same time be mulcted of their worldly goods. However, that might is right is an uncontrovertible maxim; and the most hardened thief would doubtless acknowledge if only it were put before him in the proper way, that it was quite fair and above-board for Government to adopt the course we have sketched out. To take a more serious tone, there are many classes of offenders who feel the punishment of fine more than any other, and who cannot be allowed to escape it by any amount of alternative imprisonment. But we venture to think that it can hardly have been the intention of the Legislature that when a man's little all has been sold up to defray his fine, when beyond his cooking pots he possesses nothing in the world, he should still be held liable for years and years for the amount of his fine, and that the police should constantly be on his track to see if he has earned four annas in order that they may attach two of them. But this is the case to a very large extent. An unfortunate Mahar is sentenced to imprisonment and a fine of five rupees for stealing a little rice from his neighbour's field. His effects are sold up but only fetch three rupees, and the remaining two are written against his name until he can pay them off. Two rupees in hard cash is a sum that he has never possessed; he is shunned by the other villagers because he has been in prison, and his chances of earning enough money to pay off the amount in a reasonable time are of the slightest. Whenever a policeman comes to his village to execute a summons or on any other duty, he is instructed to see whether he cannot screw an anna or two out of the wretched Mahar. The punishment is in fact a terribly heavy one. It is ever hanging over the unfortunate man's head, and he is subjected to an altogether unjustifiable inquisition as to his livelihood. We have taken only a mild example. Hundreds of such cases are to be seen in the registers at every police station. The collection of these fines gives a large amount of needless work to the police and exposes the men employed on this duty to the obvious temptation of retaining the collections in their own hands instead of bringing them to account. A fine is a useful and necessary punishment, and no convict should be allowed to evade payment of it when payment is possible. But in common fairness when a man has undergone the alternative imprisonment and has *bonâ fide* no property in the world, a fact easily ascertained by the police, the magistrate should cancel the order for any further collection of the fine. To insist that for years and years a portion of all that may be earned is to go to the State is harsh in the extreme.

IT is time something definite were made known in regard to the succession to Sir Charles Aitchison in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. We are prompted to say this by motives which may seem to be personal, but which ought to appear cogent to any one who has a name for the newspapers to take hold of. The matter becomes of serious interest to us, since the London correspondent of a contemporary tells us that "one Maclean" is to get the post. It is not our suggestion, but the suggestion of the sober Lahore paper, that the "one Maclean" is the only Maclean known to us: that is to say, the honourable member for Oldham, who week by week discourses political truth in our columns for the benefit of a whole host of old friends and new disciples. We cannot say if "one Maclean" is the J.M.M. of this journal. It may be well to remember that there is more than one Maclean in the world, and that it may therefore be an entirely different person who has been nominated by somebody's own correspondent to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. A Calcutta paper would see nothing incongruous in Mr. J. M. Maclean's nomination, for he was talked of for the Under-Secretaryship of State for India. The Lahore paper, on the other hand, would see something very incongruous indeed in it, for it "refuses to picture the Punjab Commission bowing one by one at a levée to his Honour one Maclean." We will not refuse to picture anything of the sort. The Punjab Commission would be as willing to bow to "one Maclean" as our readers, one and all, would be to bow to J.M.M. We alone would have a right to object to the nomination, not through any misgivings as to J.M.M.'s fitness for governing the Punjab, but through a dim suspicion that though London is the last place in the world in which London letters are necessarily written, it might be difficult for J.M.M. to combine the duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with those of London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*. It is absurd to endeavour to show, as some have endeavoured to show, that Mr. Maclean's political views might make him *persona ingrata* to the Punjab officials, and that Sir Lepel Griffin would make a much better Lieutenant-Governor than he. These comparisons are odious—just as odious as would be an attempt to compare Sir Lepel Griffin as a London correspondent with J.M.M. They should be promptly put a stop to by an authoritative announcement as to who is going to the Punjab. Until that is done no one will feel safe against such liberties as have been taken with the name of the "one Maclean" in whom we and our readers are interested.

THE telegrams from Upper Burma during the past week indicate increased activity on the part both of the dacoits and of our troops. Several collisions have taken place, and though in every instance the enemy has been defeated with heavy loss our satisfaction at the success of our arms is unhappily qualified by regret at the death of several of our officers and men. Of late official reports from Upper Burma have taken a rather more favourable view of the state of the country, order having been restored in districts which had hitherto been seriously disturbed. But this improvement is probably not so much the result of a disposition on the part of the Burmans to accept British sovereignty, as it is an effect of the weather, which has frustrated the plans of the dacoits quite as much as it has hampered the operations of our troops. A recrudescence of dacoity of the worst type was to be expected with the setting in of the cold weather, and it is more than possible that the encounters reported in this week's telegrams are only the preliminary symptoms of a fresh epidemic of dacoit violence. If the commanders in other parts of the country, however, plan their attacks so well and carry them out so successfully as Brigadier General Lockhart has done in another part, we shall hope to soon hear of the end of the movement. General Lockhart, it appears, attacked the Kemendine Mintha at Hyetha Myo and made a "clean sweep" of the encampment. The Prince escaped wounded, but after the severe punishment inflicted on him it is not probable that he will be able to offer any formidable opposition again, and the work of pacifying that part of the country will be allowed to proceed without further let or hindrance. Unhappily Lieutenant Eckersley, of the Somerset Light Infantry, who led the assault, was shot dead. Two officers have been killed in the operations during the past week, the other being, as mentioned in our telegrams from Mandalay, Lieutenant Balfour, of the 51st Light Infantry. Two officers have also been very severely wounded, namely, Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, of the 3rd Madras Infantry, who was shot through the neck, and Mr. Ley, of the Police. In addition to these, several privates have been killed and wounded, while the Woon of Kaune, an officer of known loyalty, has been murdered. From this list of casualties it will be seen that our successes have been dearly purchased.

MAJOR HARRY COOPER, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, the honorary secretary to the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and had interviews with Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary of Lady Reay's branch of the Fund, and with other local co-operators with the movement. Major Cooper proceeds to Hyderabad with a view of starting a branch of the Fund for that State, the idea of the Central Committee being that the success of the work will be greatly promoted by relying largely upon a decentralized organization. This principle, as we have lately shown, is working well in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere, and it is intended to give full play to it. A very gratifying earnest of the success of the subscription for commemorating the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress has already been given in the shape of an intimation from the Maharajah of Jeypore of his intention to subscribe a lakh of rupees to the Countess of Dufferin's fund next year. This munificent example will doubtless prompt other of the native Princes and Chiefs to liberal co-operation in this very practical and beneficent way of celebrating her Majesty's Jubilee.

WITHIN the past few days the first consignments of the pipes required for the Tansa project have arrived in Bombay. Special steamers are being chartered for their conveyance from Glasgow by the manufacturers to their agents, Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., and the first two vessels, the Crown of Arragon and the County of York, now unloading in the harbour, bring between two and three thousand tons of ironwork. The contract, which was secured by Messrs. McFarlane, Strang and Co., is the largest of the kind ever undertaken, the total ironwork of which these two cargoes form the earliest instalment aggregating 45,800 tons, and the probable cost reaching £266,848. The contractors are pledged to deliver pipes to the value of £52,000 by the end of the monsoon of 1887, another £104,000 worth in the following year, £52,000 value in 1889, and to complete the contract by the termination of the monsoon of 1890. The pipes, as they are unloaded, are being despatched to a depôt formed for the purpose at Kasheli; they are of huge tubes four feet in diameter twelve feet in length, and a single pipe weighs four tons. Major Tulloch, who has been so intimately associated with the scheme, is inspecting the pipes as they are manufactured, and has forwarded a highly reassuring report on the subject to the local authorities.

TWO DAYS WITH H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH'S FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO, who has taken a great liking to this best of English sports, has again this year, regardless of expense, obtained a draft of 15 couple of hounds from England, which were selected for him by Wm. Grant, huntman to Sir Bach Cunard, and brought out in charge of Tom Phillips, in excellent order, and have been kenneled for the present at Mandvi.

On Nov. 2nd a meeting took place at the Residency at 5 a.m., H. H. the Rao, Prince Kalubha, Mrs. Ashby, Mr. Sykes, Dr. Ardeshir Dadabhai and some others being present. Mr. Ashby moved off punctually at 5, and proceeded to draw across the open towards Goondiali, close to which village the hounds struck the line of a jack, and ran very fast to within 50 yards of the village, where the jack doubled sharp to the left, running a line over very cold scenting ground, where the hounds were only able to hunt him very slowly for twenty minutes through the *warees*, when they threw up. A cast to the right, however, hit off the line, and the hounds getting away close on their jacks' brush raced him through the *warees* with his mask pointed for Masca village, over a good line of country with stiff fencing. The pace, however, was too hot for him to make his point, and after another 17 minutes his bolt was shot, and he was pulled down in the open. Mr. Sykes had the best of the run, closely followed by H. H. and his brother, and Mrs. Ashby.

Nov. 11.—His Highness owing to being absent at Bhuj, making preparations for his visit to Bombay, to visit H. E. the Viceroy, unfortunately lost the best run we are likely to have this season. At 5-45 a.m. the hounds met at Goondiali, a small and select field, consisting of Prince Kalubha, Mr. Sykes, Dr. Adeshir Dadabhai and a few others being present. The hounds were scarcely in cover when a jack broke at the end of the jowaree field, and crossing the lane leading from Mandvi to Goondiali, turned sharp to the left, with his mask pointed for the favourite fields around Masca. The scent which at first seemed but indifferent improved after the first five minutes, and the hounds getting on better terms with their jack hunted him at a sharp pace through the *warees* for another 25 minutes, into a large jowaree field of some 50 acres, where our jack doubled back down a sandy lane, and lay up in a small patch of jowaree. A cast to the left recovered the line, and the hounds racing, forced the jack to face the open, his point being the Pipree or Tamrana *warees*, across the plain—a handkerchief could have covered the thirteen couple out, so level did they run—till running from scent to view, they pulled down their jack within 200 yards of Pipree, just 66 minutes after finding him, with Prince Kalubha and the rest of the field well up.

Up to date six brace of jacks have been killed. The pack is a splendid one all round, and the prospects of sport throughout the season most favourable. The country round Mandvi differs entirely from that about Bhuj. At the former place the ground is very sandy, and greatly enclosed in gardens by milk-bush hedges, which require plenty of getting over or through, as the case may be. Plenty of nerve and hard riding is required to enable one to keep with hounds. The thanks of all the residents in Cutch are due to his Highness, for it is not only from his love of sport, but from his wish to provide it for others (which shows the true sportsman) that they are enabled to enjoy this "sport of kings."

EVENING PARTY TO THE VICEROY.

ONE of those evening parties which form a desirable element in the social life of Bombay, was given yesterday by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., in honour of the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, at Mazagon Castle. The whole of the premises and its approaches were brilliantly illuminated. In the compound, the trees were resplendent with chandeliers and glass globes hanging from their branches. All the rooms, especially the reception hall, were furnished for the occasion in a grand style. The visitors were received at the main entrance by Sir Jamsetjee and his younger brother, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee; and were led into the reception hall on the upper floor. The side rooms and the spacious verandah over the main entrance afforded ample accommodation for an unusually large number of people. The attendance of European ladies was very numerous. The ladies of the Jamsetjee family and their relations were accommodated in the lower hall. The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment played a selection of music during the evening.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, with whom were Lord and Lady Reay, were detained beyond the appointed hour in consequence of a dinner given at Government House, and did not arrive at Mazagon Castle until 10-45 p.m. Their Excellencies, being received at the entrance by Sir Jamsetjee, were introduced to the ladies of the family in the lower hall, and the party then came upstairs in the following order :—The Countess of Dufferin, who wore a suberb diamond necklace, led by Sir Jamsetjee; the Viceroy led by Mrs. Dinshia J. Parukh, Sir Jamsetjee's eldest sister; Lord Reay led by Mrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee's youngest sister; Lady Reay and the Hon. M. Melvill; the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Justice; &c. These were followed by the Government House party, among whom were Prince Leopold, Lord Shaftesbury, Count Kanitz, the Hon. Terence Blackwood, Lord William Beresford, Mr. Mackenzie-Wallace, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Mrs. Monteath, &c. Nearly three-quarters of an hour were spent in the interchange of social amenities and in the presentations to the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin.

Among others present were the Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaj of Kolhapore, the Rao of Cutch, the Maharaja of Rutlam, the Thakore of Limree, the Thakore of Wadhwan, the Rana of Porebunder, His Highness Aga Junghi Shah, His Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah, Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Sir Charles Arbuthnot, the Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Melvill, C.S.I., the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Sir William Wedderburn, General Willoughby, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, C.S.I., the Hon. Cazee Shahbudin, C.I.E., the Hon. Mahadeo W. Barve, C.I.E., Captain Hext, Mr. Kirby, The Hon. Forbes-Adam, J. Fleming, C.S.I., Messrs. C. P. C

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPECTED SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The authorities in view of the expected Socialist demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday next, are taking extraordinary precautions. Batteries of Artillery and reinforcements of troops are being drafted into the Metropolis, and will be available on Sunday should any disturbance be attempted.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

The *Times* publishes a report that Sir Robert Hamilton will shortly be removed from his post of Under-Secretary for Ireland at Dublin Castle, in consequence of his Nationalist tendencies.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 17.

General Kaulbars is seeking a motive for a rupture with Bulgaria in order to obtain a pretext for returning to Russia.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 17.

There is no foundation for the statement that an Egyptian regiment had been ordered to Wady Halfa. There are already 2,700 Egyptian troops there, which is considered a sufficient force to stop the rebel advance if attempted.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NIZAM AND HIS MINISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The Mahomedans of Madras, numbering over two thousand, to-day sent a petition to the Nizam urging him to resume his former cordial relations with the Minister. This was preceded by the following telegram yesterday :—"Hyderabad is the only sovereignty of Mussulman pride in India. We always watched anxiously its interests. The present dissensions between your Highness and the Minister bleed our hearts. We pray to be heard. The Minister has been gaining public esteem by walking in the footsteps of his illustrious and loyal father. We beseech your Highness's compassionate grace for forgiving his fault if any. The Mussulman masses throughout India are in painful anxiety for the Minister. Your Highness's magnanimity will be the dawn of a new era for the Mussulmans. Various public representations to your Highness follow. A copy of the telegram has been communicated to the Minister for his guidance."

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 18.

The Rifle Derby, 200 yards, was won by Sergeant Bond, East York Regiment, with 35 points. There were 47 prizes, the lowest score in being 32.

The Vizianagram Stakes 200 yards, was won by Sergeant Bowden, East York Regiment, with 34 points. There were 23 prizes ; lowest score in 31.

The Rifle Guineas, 600 yards, was won by Private Hazell, 12th Lancers, with 35 points. There were 21 prizes ; lowest in 31.

The Rifle Leger, 800 yards, was won by Volunteer Morris, Bangalore Volunteers, with 35 points. There were 21 prizes ; lowest score in 32.

The Alexandra Stakes, 900 yards, was won by Private Hayes, 12th Lancers, with 35 points.

The Bar Prize, 200 yards, standing, was won Private Dennison, 12th Lancers, with 32 points. There were 21 prizes ; lowest score in 27.

The Governor's Prize, 500 yards, was won by Sergeant Hazell, 12th Lancers, with 33 points. There were 21 prizes, the lowest score in being 31.

The Association Stakes, 500 and 600 yards. was won by Sergeant Mackey, Engineers, with 61 points.

The Martini Plate, 200 yards, was won by Captain Burn, with 33 points.

The Mysore Stakes, 500 and 600 yards, was won by Sergeant Kierton, Bangalore Volunteers, with 65 points.

The Mysore Maharajah's Prize, for natives, 600 yards, was won by Naique Mahomed Ibrahim, 10th Madras Infantry, with 30 points.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

4TH DAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

If anything there was a larger attendance than on former days. His Highness the Nizam arrived at 4-30, and the Minister some little time before. All the races went off well, and the bookmakers done a good trade. The following are the results :—

FIRST RACE.—A handicap of Rs. 500. For all horses. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Dignum's ch w g Mousecatcher, 8st. 7lbs., T. Kendall 1
Major Mansel-Pleydell's br r m Lonestar, 8st. 7lbs., Vinall 2
Mr. Broadwood's ch w g Liberator, 9st., Gerard ... 3

Skittles also ran. On going down to the post, Skittles gave a lot of trouble, and finally bolted away for some distance ; Lonestar was also rather inclined to be nasty. They got away, however, to a good start, when Mousecatcher at once took the lead, followed by Liberator and Lonestar, Skittles a long way last. At the third furlong Lonestar closed up, but could not get the lead, and Monsecatcher came in an easy winner by a length and half.

Time—1min. 5secs.

At the lotteries Mousecatcher sold for Rs. 200 and Lonestar for Rs. 120.

Betting—15 to 10 on Mousecatcher and 4 to 6 on Lonestar.

SECOND RACE.—"The Trimulgherry Stakes"—Rs. 1,000, presented by Nawab Asman Jah Bahadur. For all Arabs. R. C. and a distance.

Hyderabad Confederacy's b a c Samnite, 7st. 8lbs., Wool 1
Mr. P. Ratanji's bl a c Black Prince, 7st. 8lbs., Gerard 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amani, 8st. 11b. T. Kendall 3

Three horses ran. Won by a length.

Time—2mins. 55secs.

No lotteries on this race. Betting—Even money on Samnite and Black Prince and 5 to 1 against Amani.

They got off well together, but Samnite had it all his own way from the start, and won hands down.

THIRD RACE.—"The Residency Purse."—Rs. 1,000. A handicap fer all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Runjeet's ch. a. gal. Acrobat, 9st., Robinson, Jr. 1
Mr. Percival's b. a. gal. Bloodstone, 7st. 12lbs., Dunn 2
Mr. Runjeet's ch a gal Galopin, 9st., Mr. Hurjee Sing 3

Salem also ran. Won by a neck.

Time—3mins.

A good race. All four got off together. Passing the stand, Galopin took the lead, followed by Bloodstone and Salem, Acrobat last. At the mile Salem made a rush alongside the leading horses, and for about a furlong a pretty race ensued. At the distance Robinson let Acrobat go and won by a neck, hands down.

At the lotteries Mr. Runjeet's stable sold for Rs. 650, Bloodstone for Rs. 220, and Salem for Rs. 130.

Betting—4 to 6 on Acrobat and 2 to 1 on Bloodstone.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Peishkar's Purse"—Rs. 800, presented by Maharaja Narain Pershad Bahadur, and Rs. 1,200 from the fund. A handicap for all horses. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Runjeet's b w g Ringwood, 9st. 9lbs., Robinson, Jr. 1
Mr. Broadwood's b w g Orphan, 10st., Vinall..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b w c Goldsboro, 7st. 10lbs., Wool... 3

Three horses ran. Won by a neck.

Time—2min. 44secs.

All got off together, but passing the stand, Orphan led, followed by Ringwood and Goldsboro. At the ½ mile post, Ringwood closed up, and the pair raced in together, Ringwood winning prettily by a neck.

At the lotteries Ringwood sold for Rs. 490, Orphan for Rs. 610, and Goldsboro for Rs. 130.

Betting—1 to 3 on Ringwood and Orphan and 12 to 1 against Goldsboro.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Deccan Cup"—Value Rs 1,000, presented by His Highness the Nizams' Government, and Rs. 1,000 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. 1½ miles. Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a g Silvermane, 8st. 10lbs., T. Kendall 1
Mr. Morgan's bl c b. h. Black Prince, 10st. 12lbs., Vinall 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a h Sunshine 9st. 7lbs., Wood 3

Ascel also ran. Won by four lengths.

Time—2min. 53secs.

Another good race, Silvermane led from the start, followed by Ascel and Sunshine and Black Prince last. At the mile post Black Prince improved his position, and hung close on to Silvermane, but was unable with his top-weight to do more. Wod easily.

At the lotteries the Hyderabad Confederacy's stable sold for Rs. 630, Black Prince for Rs. 300 and Ascel for Rs. 200.

Betting—6 to 4 on Silvermane, 2 to 1 against Black Prince, 8 to 1 against Ascel and 3 to 1 on Sunshine.

SIXTH RACE—"The Pony Handicap"—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Broadwood's b a p Mahdi, 10st. 4lb., Owner.. 1
Mr. Lyon's b a p Dara, 7st. 7lb., D. Green 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Faris, 9st. 9lb., T. Kendall..... 3

Also ran Grey Leg, Aristocrat, Dewdrop and Boncen.

At the lotteries the Mahdi sold for Rs. 500, Dara for Rs. 20 and Faris for Rs. 320.

Won by half a length.

Time—1min. 44secs.

After three false starts they all got away, and for some little way ran in a bunch ; at the mile they Tailed off, Faris leading, Mahdi fifth. The latter gradually improved his distance, and in spite of his weight, won by half a length after a good tussle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast this evening.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manura, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

Nov. 18.

The Italian mail steamer Raffaele Rubbatino, which left Bombay on the 10th inst., arrived here on the 16th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	3¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅝
4½ per cent. do.	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang Cable continues interrupted. The section Elephaut Point-Penang is perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 17.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·1

THURSDAY, Nov. 18.

6 a.m. ... ... 75·8
10 a.m. ... ... 79·6
2 p.m. ... ... 82·9
4 p.m. ... ... 82·4

THE Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, and Lord and Lady Reay, with members of their Staff and a few friends, went across the harbour yesterday afternoon to see the Elephanta Caves. Prince Frederic Leopold of Prussia, the brother of the Duchess of Connaught, who arrived here by the last mail steamer, was one of the party. The Viceregal party lunched at the Yacht Club before proceeding on the trip in the harbour. The day's programme included an inspection of some of the harbour defences, especially the 38-ton gun at Colaba Point, but the idea had to be abandoned for want of time.

A PUBLIC entertainment will be given by the Cutchee inhabitants of Bombay to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, at his bungalow, Breach Candy, at 9 p.m. on Tuesday next.

A CASE from Ahmedabad, which was in that city likened to the Tichborne case in certain respects, has been decided on appeal by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas at the Bombay High Court. The taking of evidence in the case by the late Mr. Phillpotts, which began in July 1882, was not completed for more than two years. Although the hearing had occupied so much time, the case itself was simple, and Mr. Walker, the District Judge of Ahmedabad, who took it up after the death of Mr. Phillpotts, had no doubt whatever that the first defendant, Bawa Bhabhutgar, who called himself Hiralal Chotalal, was a pretender. The facts of the case were briefly these. Chotamlal Ulasram, Subordinate Judge of Dholka in the Ahmedabad District, died in 1874, leaving two sons, Manilal and Hiralal, and a widow Bai Ladkor. In 1876, Hiralal left Ahmedabad on a pilgrimage to Benares and other places in company of his wife, Bai Nahni, his mother, Bai Ladkor, and other persons. On the 31st January, 1877, he left his residence at Mathura, saying he was going to bathe ; and as he did not return and had disappeared, it was presumed that he was drowned in the river Jumna, and the usual ceremonies for his death were performed by his relations. A dispute subsequently arose between his widow, Bai Nahni, and his brother, Manilal ; and a reference was made to arbitrators, and an award was secured in Bai Nahni's favour. As she made an unsuccessful attempt to file the award in Court, the pretender, Bawa Bhabhutgar, appeared in Ahmedabad dressed as a *sadhu* or devotee. In July, 1878, he published a notice in an Ahmedabad paper that he was the real Hiralal who was supposed to be drowned in the Jumna. Manilal charged him with cheating by personation. During the magisterial inquiry, strange as it may appear, the deceased Hiralal's widow and mother supported the pretender's claim ; and the magistrate discharged the pretender, who then went to live with Bai Nahni as her husband in her house. A suit was in 1880 brought before Mr. Walker, District Judge of Ahmedabad, by Manilal, who had since died, to recover the property in the possession of the pretender and Bai Nahni and Bai Ladkor. The two latter had also died since the institution of the suit ; and the parties interested in the case were the heirs of Manilal and the pretender. Mr. Walker decided in favour of the heirs on the ground that he had no doubt that the Bawa was merely a pretender, and that the real Hiralal was drowned in the Jumna. Hiralal was an educated young man, while the Bawa's ignorance was simply amazing, and many of his answers showed that he had not received education enough to appreciate his own ignorance. When he arrived in Ahmedabad, he did not know Gujerati, his own mother tongue, and could not speak it. The Tichborne claimant, Mr. Walker remarked, forgot Latin and French ; but even he did not go the length of forgetting his own mother tongue. Their Lordships confirmed Mr. Walker's finding, and dismissed the pretender's appeal with costs.

MR. JOHN MACPHERSON has taken charge of the office of acting Advocate-General at Bombay.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government, during the absence of Sir William Wedderburn.

THE Hon. M. H. Starling has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council.

MR. E. PINHEY will act as Executive Engineer, Rutnagherry, on his return from furlough.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 16th instant :—"More or less rain in the thirteen districts. Crops slightly damaged by excessive rain and blight in parts of Sholapur and Ratnagiri, and by high wind in parts of Hyderabad. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve and ten districts respectively, and small-pox in parts of one district."

SIR R. K. WILSON, Bart., Reader in Indian Law, Evidence, and Jurisprudence to the University of Cambridge, is coming out to India this cold weather, to study the working of the Courts. Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, C.S., who is going home on short leave, will officiate for him during the Lent Term of 1887.

THE Government has not yet succeeded in forming a Civil Court at Mandalay, and the European Judgeship, at Rs. 700 a month, is still going a-begging.

THE Oodeypore notabilities are apparently keen on sweetmeats. At a grand feast given by Rai Panna Lal Mehta in memory of his mother, the mahajans, nobles, and officers of the State consumed various preparations, in the manufacture of which three hundred maunds of sugar were used.

LIEUTENANT BALFOUR, who was mentioned in our telegrams from Mandalay as having been mortally wounded in a fight in the country north of Shwaybo, where the columns from Toutabine was operating towards Woontho, belonged to the 51st Light Infantry.

TELEGRAMS from Burma give details of the skirmishing on the Chindwin. It seems that the Woon of Kaune, an officer of known loyalty, was seized and carried off to Myogee village, 12 miles from Aloun on the opposite side of the river. On receiving news of this, Fryer, of the 18th Bengal Infantry, with 85 rifles, attacked Myogee on the 7th instant. The Burmans, who greatly out-numbered him, made a stubborn resistance, but the village was stormed, and sixty Burmans were found dead inside it. On the other hand, Fryer himself was wounded, and three sepoys killed and two wounded. The unfortunate Woon was murdered before the force could arrive. The party, therefore, having done all that could be done, returned to Aloun.

GENERAL LOCKHART, on the 9th inst., attacked the Kemendine Mintha at Kyetha Myo, and killed a number of the enemy, besides capturing ponies and elephants ; but Lieutenant Eckersley, of the Somerset Light Infantry, who led the assault, was shot dead. However, a clean sweep was made of the encampment, and even the Prince's papers fell into our hands revealing his adherents. It is reported that the Prince himself was wounded, but he managed to escape. The troops, who were under arms for nearly twenty-four hours, behaved splendidly. Satisfactory news continues to be received from the Ruby Mines Expedition.

A NATIONAL CONGRESS of the natives of India will be held in Calcutta in Christmas week, under the auspices of the British Indian Association.

THE condition under which the Government of India have allowed a loan of Rs. 1,75,000 to the Simla Municipality for the Town Hall is that the sum shall suffice to complete the building.

RANGOON is seemingly looked upon as a city of refuge for the halt, the maimed and the blind of India. The Nevasa, which arrived at Rangoon a few day ago from Madras *vid* the North-East Coast ports, took over a large number of cripples and maimed. A local paper says that "Rangoon can well afford to do without such immigrants, and some measures should, we think, be adopted to put a stop to their migration."

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes to the Allahabad paper, hints at dishonesty in the Post-office. He complains that within the last ten days no fewer than four letters, which had been posted by him on different dates, and addressed to different people in Bombay, have not been delivered to the addressees. Two of these letters contained cheques. He adds :—"I am addressing the Postal authorities on this matter, inasmuch as it is quite evident that these repeated l sses cannot be due to mere chance. I should be obliged if you will allow this letter to appear in your columns, as I should much like to know whether any other people have suffered in the same way as regards letters posted latterly to Bombay. I know of one other case already ; I should like to hear if there are any others."

AN octroi-tax has long been in force in Benares, and its proceeds have been partly devoted to cover the cost of conservancy. But the present revenue does not seem to be sufficient for the purpose. The Municipality, therefore, are about to enforce a house-tax of two rupees per annum upon every house or division of a house, irrespective of its value, which is connected with the city sewers, the main drains of which run into the river. As might be expected, the householders are strongly opposed to the measure.

THE Bengal Forest Department has had little trouble with its subordinates during the past year. Prosecutions were instituted against only one ranger and six guards on charges of either criminal breach of trust or misappropriation of Government money, and even in these few cases only three persons were convicted. An officiating forester, against whom a warrant had been issued in the previous year, was also arrested and convicted of criminal breach of trust. On the other hand, seven other subordinates who had been dismissed the service previously on various charges, were reinstated last year, either by the Conservator himself or by the orders of the Government. It appears that the Divisional forest officers do not strictly observe the rule that no officer can be dismissed from Government service without a full opportunity being given to him of explaining clearly the specified charges made against him. The consequence was that on appeal to the Lieutenant Governor several men had to be reinstated.

COMMENTING on the announcement made some time ago by Lord Reay that medical education would be carefully considered and provided for in the new Government scheme of Technical Education, the *Indian Medical Journal* asks :—"But what about a Medical Act for India? Until attendance at a medical school is made compulsory on all classes of medical practitioners,—European or Native, hakim, baid or sathia—there is no prospect of technical medical education being a great success. Men go to the expense of a medical education, and yet unqualified practitioners are allowed to compete with them in practice."

THE Lucknow-Sitapur Railway was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West on Monday last, before a large company. The day was a great one for Sitapur, for besides the Railway ceremony, the new Town Hall was also opened by Sir Alfred Lyall, who received an address and delivered a speech on the occasion. The proceedings ended with a public luncheon in the main hall of the Railway station, and speeches ; Colonel Lang giving a history of the new line, and the Lieutenant-Governor replying with a general view of the railway policy of his Government, its achievements and its effects. The company included General Dillon, the Commissioners of Lucknow and Fyzabad, Mr. Woodburn, Chief Secretary to Government, and Sir Alfred Lyall's staff ; while Engineering was represented by Colonel Pemberton, R. E., Colonel Lang and Major Pulford, of the Public Works Secretariat, Major Gracey, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. Izat, Mr. Hartwell, and many others.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 44th Assam Light Infantry moved from Dibrugarh on the 10th November *en route* for Jummo, *via* Manipur, to strengthen the party of troops in the Kubbo Valley, and enable the Commander to commence operations against the neighbouring tribes.

IT has been notified that the troop-ships of the 15th and 29th January will probably not take troops home this season.

MAJOR J. E. PORTEUS, Officiating D. A. Q.-M. General, has been transferred from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force to the Western District, *vice* Walker, proceeding on furlough.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HURLOCK PRITCHARD arrived at Calcutta on the 10th November.

THE Calcutta Volunter Rifles will stand well in the Southern India Volunteer Contest. The following are the best scores obtained at Calcutta:—Colour Sergeant W. L. Harwood, 65 points; Major W. A. Browne, 6, points ; Colour-Sergeant C. Aratoon, 59 ; Lieutenant W. Whitehead, 58.

MAJOR A. W. H. HORNSBY, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, Burma Field Force, *vice* Captain Henty, R. E., ordered to return to the Madras Presidency.

MAJOR T. M. DOUGLAS LEWES, Bengal Staff Corps, has retired from the service.

IT appears that the European and native subordinates of the Commissariat Department are under the impression that as soon as they complete one year's service at Quetta, they are entitled to immediate transfer to India. To remove this impression it has now been ordered that transfers to India of men who have completed one year's service in the Quetta District can only be arranged when such transfers are compatible with the convenience of the public service, and that the relaxation of former orders regarding the period of service at hill stations in favour of service in Beluchistan should be viewed as an indulgence and not as a right.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mackenzie, Bo. S.C., Assistant Settlement Officer, Revenue Survey, Mysore, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES EDWARD PEIRSE, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, has been promoted to a captaincy.

LIEUTENANT M. J. TIGHE, 1st Leinster Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MR. HAROLD LITTLEDALE and Mr. Godfrey Lovel Bruce have been appointed Lieutenants in the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. S. DE N. LUCAS, R.A., has been permitted to proceed to Europe.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. SEXTON has been promoted to be a Brigade-Surgeon, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon C. K. Colston.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. SANDWITH, S. C., has been allowed an extension of leave for 182 days.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravena, Captain A. B. Daniel, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr W H Collett
Mrs and Miss Stewart
Lieut-Col J M Macdougall
Mrs Macdougall, 2 children and ayah.
Mr E J Marshall
Mr Hewett
Miss Scott
Mr H O Poole
Mr & Mrs H B Harrington and child
Mr G H Gordon
Mr A E Hewett

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J E O'Conor
Sir W Wedderburn
Mr F J Crooke
Lieut-Col A Currie
Lieut-Col W H Beckett
Mr Lloyd
Dr Crombie
Mr Lees

FOR SUEZ.—Mr H P Okeden.

FOR VENICE.—Captain and Mrs Waller

FOR ADEN.

Col R T Lomas
Capt F Dunsterville
Mr and Mrs H M Abud

By the s. s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailing on 26th November :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Foxon and Major C C Brownlow.

FOR BRINDISI.

Miss Thompson
Mr and Mrs Thorburn
Mr A Pedler
Dr E Bonavia
Capt the Hon M G Laebest
Major T H Holdich

FOR VENICE.—Mr R Reece.

By the s. s. Verona, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on 3rd December :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H M Durand,

By the s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, sailing on 10th December :—

FOR PORT SAID.

H E Sir M E Grant-Duff
Captain Forde,

FOR BRINDISI.

Col F S Stanton
Mr G Smyth

FOR MARSEILLES.—Hon E Forster Webster.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV. of 1882, declares * * "if the plaint be admitted, (the plaintiff) shall present as many copies of the plaint as there are defendants, or a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief or remedy required." Section 65 of the same Code directs "every such summons (to the defendant) shall be accompanied with one of the copies or concise statements mentioned in section 58" The object of this procedure is evidently to give the defendant sufficient warning to consider beforehand what he wishes to urge against the plaintiff's claim. The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X. of 1882, does not contain such a wholesome provision ; consequently the accused, not knowing beforehand the exact details of the complaint lodged against him, is placed at a great disadvantage in answering it, and I am inclined to believe that the absence of such a provision in our criminal law often terminates in failure of justice, especially when the accused is not represented by counsel. I am of opinion that the rules contained in the two sections mentioned above ought to be incorporated, *mutatis mutandis*, in Chapter XVI. (relating to complaints to magistrates) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I should be obliged, therefore, by your allowing me to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of India, through the medium of your paper, in view to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code on the next suitable opportunity in the way herein suggested.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. D.

MR. HUNTER 10½.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that the Hon. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I. C.I.E., LL.D., C.S., has been appointed something or other. Can no limit be fixed to this trifling with capital letters ? As to the first two groups I would suggest that either the two Orders be deemed equal, and both therefore be not conferred upon the same person, or else that one be held distinctly superior to the other, and the lower one be allowed to merge when the higher is received.

But a much more effectual remedy—though, I fear too simple for acceptance in this matter—would be to have a system of numerical equivalents. Thus a university degree might be reckoned as 1; the C.S. as 2 the C.I.E. as 3 ; the C.S.I. 4 ; the C.B. 5 ; the new K.C.I.E. as 6, and so on ; and a fraction, say ½, might be thrown in for the, "Hon." Thus the long array quoted above would appear neatly as "Mr. Hunter (10½)."—Yours, &c.,

L. L.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 18.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

AN AHMEDABAD TICHBORNE CASE.

HIRALAL CHOTAMLAL VS. MANILAL CHOTAMLAL AND OTHERS.

IN this case Manilal and others, the plaintiffs and respondents, sought to recover property in the possession of Hiralal, the defendant and appellant. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, appeared for the defendant and appellant ; and Mr. Vicajee, with Rao Saheb W. J. Kirtikar, for the plaintiffs and respondents.

The first plaintiff alleged that his brother Hiralal was dead, and that the first defendant in the original suit falsely pretended to be Hiralal ; while Hiralal's widow, and the plaintiff's father's widow, who were also defendants in the original suit, supported the first defendant's pretensions. The case was heard in October 1884 before Mr. Walker, Session Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in delivering judgment, said that the taking of evidence in the case by the late Judge Phillpotts began in July 1882, and was not completed for more than two years. This great delay had arisen from the number of witnesses examined and documents recorded, the interruption produced by criminal and other work, and the lamented death of Mr. Phillpotts during the hearing. Further, the case for the plaintiff had been conducted at inordinate length and without a proper sense of proportion and relative importance. Although the hearing had occupied so much time, the case itself was perfectly simple, and admitted no doubt whatever as to the first defendant being a pretender. The facts of the case were briefly these. Chotamlal Ulasram was Subordinate Judge of Dholka in the Ahmedabad District, and died in 1874, leaving two sons, the deceased plaintiff Manilal and Hiralal, and a widow, the defendant Bai Ladkor. Hiralal was married to the defendant Bai Nahni, now deceased. In November 1876, Hiralal left Ahmedabad on a pilgrimage to Benares and other places in company of his wife, mother, and other persons. The party reached Mathura in January 1877, and on the last day of that month, Hiralal left the place where they were staying, saying he was going to bathe, but he did not return. The inference was that he was drowned in the Jumna, and the usual ceremonies of his death were performed. A dispute then arose between Bai Nahni and the deceased plaintiff as to the family property, which was referred to arbitration. About the time that Bai Nahni made an unsuccessful attempt to get the arbitrator's award filed in Court, the first defendant appeared in Ahmedabad dressed as a *sadhu* or a devotee, and calling himself Babhutgur. What the exact time of the defendant's appearance was, was not clearly ascertained, but he published a notice in an Ahmedabad paper of his return as the real Hiralal in July 1878. Then the deceased plaintiff made a complaint against the defendant of cheating by personation ; and Mr. Fernandes, the First-class Magistrate, discharged the defendant on the 10th March 1879. During the enquiry, Bai Nahni and Bai Ladkor supported the defendant's claim ; and after the magistrate's decision, the defendant went to live with Nahni as her husband in her house. This suit was brought on the 18th September, 1880. Much stress was laid for the defendant on the magistrate's decision ; but Mr. Walker thought it was of no weight in the present suit. To appreciate the case properly, it was necessary to review the facts connected with Hiralal, his life and education, and it would then be possible to draw comparisons between the defendant and Hiralal. The latter lived with his father while he was subordinate judge of Broach and Dholka ; he was carefully educated by his father, after whose death he attended the Irish Presbyterian Mission School at Ahmedabad, and subsequently a private school kept by a Mr. George. As an Ahmedabad Brahmin, Hiralal necessarily spoke good and pure Gujerati, and wrote it with ease and fluency. He received prizes of the Hitechhu Sabha, and delivired lectures before the Satodra Samaj. Shortly before he went on pilgcimage, he wrote letters to Mr. Newton and Mr. Warden, late judges of the High Court, under whom his father had served. His object was to obtain an appointment under Government, and with this end he applied also to the Governor,-General and received an answer from the Private Secretary and Secretary to Government. Mr. Walker referred at great length to several Gujerati and English letters written by Hiralal and produced in Court, in which he showed much general knowledge, and contrasted with it the defendant's ignorance, which was simply amazing. Many of his answers showed that he had not education enough to appreciate his own ignorance. When he arrived in Ahmedabad, he did not know Gujerati and could not speak it, and he had gradually acquired it since. There was simply no comparison between Hiralal's knowledge of Gujerati and the defendant's. As to English, the defendant had next to no knowledge of it. He could not read Hiralal's English letter, and his excuse was that he had not had any familiarity with English for many years. Even when shown Hiralal's letters, he could not explain ordinary English words used in them, or even words familiar to every school boy who had learned English. As to his knowledge of Hiralal's school life, he could not name any books he studied. He could not even say whether his former teacher, Mr. George, was a European, Parsee, Hindoo, or Mahomedan. But he appeared to be a naturally shrewd and quick man, and he frequently made a good guess by watching the faces around him. His manner denoted great suspicion, and he exercised the greatest caution in his answers. No sooner was an answer given than it was changed or reservations tacked on. He said he took to intoxicating drugs and so stunted his growth of body. As to his mind's powers, he said nothing, but suggested apparently that forgetfulness may be due to his abuse of intoxicants. He could now read Gujerati much better than he did in 1882, and from his ordinary conversation, a person might take him for a Gujerati. He had now returned and resumed, according to his own account, his old life. How came it then, Mr. Walker remarked, that after his six years of progress, he was not even within a measurable distance of what Hiralal was at 16 or 17 years ? The Tichborne claimant, Mr. Walker said, forgot Latin and French, but he even did not go the length of forgetting his own mother tongue. The defendant said that the papers and everything else came into his possession from Nahni after she had acknowledged him in March 1879. He had since then been actively getting up his case to the best of his powers, but not the most Herculean labour could make up for the want of early training, education and association. It was possible that there was some resemblance between the defendant and Hiralal, but the evidence would not repay scrutiny. The District Judge remarked, however, that he had been struck by the shape of the defendant's head and formation, especially of his jaw, as quite different from those of several witnesses who were Hiralal's blood-relations. On the evidence, the District Judge had no hesitation in finding that Hiralal was drowned in the Jumna, since that was the only reasonable explanation of his disappearance in such a sudden manner. It was impossible to expect stronger evidence than was now forthcoming. The swift current of the Jumna would make the finding of the body improbable. It was urged that the full period for the disappearance of Hiralal under Hindoo law had not elapsed, but not under the Evidence Act, the period was seven years, and more than that period had now elapsed. Mr. Walker remarked that, as he should not have anything to do with the trial of the defendant on the charge of giving false evidence, he might be allowed to express a hope that, if the defendant was convicted of the offence, he would receive a severe measure of punishment. Justice would have pursued him with very halting foot if he was convicted. The plaintiff was accordingly awarded his claim to recover the property in the possession of the defendants, the first defendant, the pretender, being ordered to pay all costs.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said that, though the evidence regarding the drowning of Hiralal was not conclusive, the main question to be decided was that of the identity of the first defendant with Hiralal. The evidence of both sides was equally balanced ; and the question must be decided by the depositions of the defendant himself. His own counsel admitted that his course of conduct on his immediate arrival at Ahmedabad was not capable of reasonable explanation. It was highly improbable that a man who had stayed away from his native place for a period of about fifteen months should forget his own language and the knowledge he had acquired at school till the age of seventeen years, and that he should be ignorant of the localities and the local events of Ahmedabad for the last fifteen years. Hiralal lift Ahmedabad as an educated boy ; and it was impossible to believe he should have within so short a space of time forgotten all his knowledge. The only reasonable inference was that the defendent was not the real Hiralal. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Season Reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending the 16th instant :—

Karachi.—Heavy rain 16th. Weather cloudy River at Kotri on 15th, 4 feet 5 inches against 6 feet on same date last year. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Dadu 30, 42 and 34 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Small-pox in two, fever in ten and cattle-disease in four talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 24½ and 38 ; Larkhana, 20, 28 and 44 ; and Sukkur, 20, 28 ond 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues ; cotton crops suffering for want of water in the Hyderabad Taluka, and injured by high winds in the Sakrand Taluka ; preparations for rabi cultivation commenced. River at Kotri on 15th, 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet on same date last year. Slight rain in Hyderabad on 16th, and the sky cloudy. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest and rabi sowings continue. Slight fever.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of kharif still in progress ; rabi crops healthy in all talukas save in Dhandhuka, where cotton and wheat damaged in some places. Slight fever in Dholka. Wheat 33 and bajri 34 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Fever throughout the district. Rabi sowing, reaping of bajri and thrashing of rice going on ; til ready for cutting in Dohad. Wheat 22, bajri 35 and maize 70 pounds.

Kaira.—Kharif harvesting almost completed ; rabi sowing progressing and young crops in good condition. Slight fever in Kapadvanj, Mehmadabad and Matar Talukas. Bajri 34, wheat 24½ and rice 21 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 29 cents in Vagra Taluka. Standing crops good ; sowing of rabi crops in progress. Slight fever in Amod Taluka. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy ; reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Slight fever in Chikhli and Bulsar Talukas. Jowari 36 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather pleasant. Reaping of kharif and picking of cotton continue ; rabi crops fair. Public health gener

are "mere momentary touches." Among all these there is only one mistake for which Mr. Gosse purposes to do penance:—

"In repeating an anecdote about Waller, I had to mention a certain Savile as the hero of the tale. I rashly took for granted that George Savile, the delightful author of the "Anatomy of an Equivalent," was the gentleman intended; and in reference to certain verses I thought of him, as Lord Halifax, as their author. My *Quarterly* reviewer is perfectly right in pointing out that these verses were written by the other contemporary Lord Halifax, Charles Montague, and that the hero of my little anecdote was not George Savile, but his brother Henry Savile. These Saviles and Halifaxes make rather a tangled web, and I confess that here I am guilty of a double-barrelled mistake. I regard this as the most serious error on which the *Quarterly Review* has put its finger."

"MR. GOSSE AND THE HARRINGTONS."

On the great "Oceana" question Mr. Gosse's reply is as follows. As this is one of the crucial points in the case, we give his own words in full:—

"I will cap this bad blunder of mine with one of my reviewer's which is at least as gross. He finds that I have alluded to the "Oceana" without mentioning the name of its author, in a passage which may be a little ambiguous, although I confess it seems clear enough to me. The reviewer jumps to the conclusion that I suppose this prose romance to be a poem, builds up an elaborate theory to show why I have confounded James Harrington with Sir John Harrington, the Elizabethan poet (whose name he misspells), and then exults for a whole page over his discovery. If he had not been in such a hurry to destroy me he might have perceived that the "Oceana" is mentioned once again in my book, and this time with the Christian name of its author, James Harrington."

AFTER ALL, WHO CARES?

Mr. Gosse then gives "as an example of sheer misrepresentation" the *Quarterly's* statement that he said Milton and Roscommon alone used blank verse between 1660 and 1760. This would have been "a monstrous error," but Mr. Gosse says he did not make it. All he meant to say was that "in non-dramatic verse the fashionable tendency of the age was in favour of the couplet. . . What is the use of swelling up an enormous list of names . . to attack a statement which I never had the absurdity to propound?" Mr. Gosse then passes to some other matter in which the *Quarterly Review* follows him, he says, "like his own evil conscience. For instance, it gave me a start to find that he pounced on my too-confident conjecture that Phillips wrote his 'Cider' in 1699. Ever since my book appeared I have had inward qualms about this unlucky guess. Yet who but my reviewer and myself cares much about Phillips' 'Cider'?"

DID THE "QUARTERLY" MISQUOTE?

A more serious matter Mr. Gosse goes on to say, is the statement that he "simulated familiarity with works which he only knows at second-hand." To this charge Mr. Gosse gives a flat denial—"My criticism may have every fault, but it is certainly based on independent research and first-hand reading"—and declares it to have been supported by misquotation.

One instance, however, of this particular charge may be given as a specimen of the reviewer's ingenuousness. He says: "Will our readers credit that Mr. Gosse attributes the pseudo-classicism of the diction of the eighteenth century poetry to the influence of the writing of Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury."

Will the readers of the *Athenæum* credit that my words are: "Shaftesbury introduced this exaggerated elegance of diction into the field of prose"? This is all I say about Shaftesbury. When, in a purely literary treatise, Shaftesbury is mentioned, the Third Earl, the author of the "Characteristics," is intended as a matter of course. The reviewer introduces the word, "First Earl" and changes "prose" into "poetry" of his own accord, and then pretends to think that I mean the politian. There is no arguing with such an antagonist.

MR. GOSSE'S LIBRARY.

Mr. Gosse adds "another instance of the peculiar way in which the reviewer deals with his text":—

He says: "Mr. Gosse tells us that Oldham died in 1684. Oldham died in December, 1683." Of course he did; but what I really say is that Dryden sang his early death in 1684, which is strictly true: I at least know no earlier edition of Dryden's Elegy than that of 1684. The reviewer in the same way roundly attacks me for saying that Roscommon made English Horace's "Art of Poetry" in 1684, not in 1680. It is true that some books of reference give the date 1680, but this is an error. I have the first edition before me at this moment, and it is dated 1684. In matters of Restoration bibliography the Quarterly Reviewer, if I may say so without immodesty, should be careful in attacking me. I believe, I possess one of the fullest private collections of Restoration poetry and drama in the country; I have not neglected it, and in this matter the reviewer's assumption of superiority is entirely out of place.

"QUIBBLES OF NOMENCLATURE."

To another group of charges, which Mr. Gosse calls "quibbles of nomenclature," he replies as follows:—

"In a great number of instances my reviewer charges me with making blunders when the mistake is certainly his own. Of Denham's "Sophy" I have said that it is 'a solitary specimen of the Seneca tragedy amongst the English dramas of the age.' The reviewer says: "Will our readers credit that the play . . . . has absolutely no point in common with Seneca's plays? It is a drama as purely romantic as 'Lear' or 'Hamlet.' If your readers will read the 'Sophy' they will find that I am absolutely right, and the reviewer absolutely wrong. Again, the reviewer says that if I had turned to Fanshawe's "Dido, and Æneas" I should never have called it a little epic. I am perfectly familiar with this poem, and if it is not "a little" epic, I do not know what it is. Again, the reviewer is indignant at my ignorance in calling the 'Psychozoin' of Henry More, an epic. If I am familiar with anything at all it is with Henry More's 'Philosophical Poems.' I have used them for purposes of illustration in several of my books. If the 'Psychozoin" is not an epic, I should be glad to be informed what it is. In all these instances the Quarterly Reviewer must be perfectly aware that I am as instructed as he is on the points in question, which are quibbles of nomenclature; he thinks that these are matters of which the general public knows little, and on which simple bold assertion will pass unchallenged.

"ET TU, BRUTE."

In conclusion Mr. Gosse assures the public that it is his own familiar friend who has done him this injury in the *Quarterly*, and his defence ends with the following attack upon a literary man for criticising a friend's errors:—

"In the present case we all know who my Quarterly Reviewer is; his name is an open secret. There are no stabs like those which are given by an estranged friend. My Quarterly Reviewer was once my intimate companion; no one has accompanied me more closely into the special field of seventeenth century study which we have both loved than he. The arrow comes barbed with the belief that no one, perhaps, is so able as he to give what seems a mortal wound to the old fellow-student whose studies he used to share. But when he devotes a page and a half to ingeniously persuading the reader that I am such an impostor as to describe Garth's poem of "Claremont" without having read it, I marvel that even indignation should have so short a memory, and his used to be miraculous. Yet the first copy of Garth's "Claremont" which I ever possessed I bought in the Euston-road in 1878 for a few pence in company with my Quarterly Reviewer. It was in the first volume of Cogan's quaint little "Works of the Most Celebrated Minor Poets," he will remember. And I first read Garth's "Claremont" in the company of my Quarterly Reviewer that same summer, in the garden of a Berkshire house where he was staying as my guest."

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Sir William White landed at Constantinople on Tuesday. It is none too soon. In all our vapourings about the danger of Russia at Constantinople, we have neglected to think of the much greater danger of the Turk remaining there as Russia's 'blind.' Gadban Effendi's fulfilment of General Kaulbars's work at Sophia has opened people's eyes somewhat; and as to the ideas current meanwhile in Turkish circles, we publish the following letter, which we have received from a gentleman lately in the Turkish service, to show the current of speculation at Constantinople:—'It is no secret there that, since the Czar met with a rebuff at Sophia, definite proposals have been made by Monsieur de Nelidoff to the Porte with the object of terminating the Anglo-Turkish alliance, and securing the early withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt. The Sultan has long desired to exercise his sovereignty at Cairo, and he is now assured that, if he promptly asserts his authority in Egypt, Russia and France will support Rustem Pasha's representations at the Court of St. James's. As a proof that the Czar is really anxious to befriend the Sultan in dealing effectively with the turbulent Bulgars and the puppet Khedive, the towns of Ardahan, Batoum, and Kars will be restored to Turkey, and as soon as this shall have been accomplished the Porte will be free, in pursuance of the provisions of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878, to demand the evacuation of Cyprus by Britain. There can be no doubt that the idea of an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia is favoured by several of the Sultan's advisers who are not unprepared for troubles in Armenia, and would raise no objection to large territorial concessions to Czar in Asia for compensating advantages in Europe. Moukhtar Pasha has urged the Porte to lend its ears to the counsels of France for a speedy solution of the Egyptian difficulty. Russia is on the eve of concluding, with the approval of France, a secret treaty which will materially alter the complexion of affairs in the East. The part that Germany will play in this confidence trick is clearly shown by the neutral attitude of Prince Bismarck."

THE "CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

THE production of the "Cloches de Corneville" for the thousandth time in London has brought again to the surface all the vicissitudes which attended its first appearance. It is the old story of the best judges being no judges at all, and of the public reversing the decision of the experts. The libretto, to which no small part of the success is due, was written for Herve, who refused it. He thought the action too serious. Lecocq was next suggested, but he was then in the full flush of the success of "Madame Angot," and would not leave the Renaissance. Planquette was then almost unknown. He had written a few songs for music halls, and a solitary little one-act piece for a third-rate theatre. The director, however, had confidence in him, and the commission was given. The young composer was but six-and-twenty at the time. Full of hope, he set to work and composed the whole partition in twelve days. When the piece was read to the company they received it very coldly, and at the first rehearsal its reception was even less flattering. It was proposed to alter one act, and cut down another, and chop and change about to gratify the artists. One spectator at the rehearsal raised his voice in favour of playing the piece through just as it was written. This was Bathlot, the publisher, who then and there offered 30,000 francs for the copyright, an offer which was closed on with avidity. It was soon to bring him in more than a million. The piece was produced and had but a qualified success. It ran for sixty nights and then its run seemed over. During the summer it was produced as a novelty in the provinces. There it was acted on a larger stage than the Parisian house afforded. At Bordeaux, especially, its success was great. The prudent manager accepted the provincial verdict, and when the Parisians returned to town they found the piece in the bills. From that period it had unqualified success; 200,000 copies of the music text were sold, and M. Bathlot adopted for his publishing house the sign and title "Aux Cloches de Corneville."

ENGLISH SURGERY AND BURMESE BELLES.

A BHAMO correspondent says:—"To Dr. Wilkins, the present Civil Surgeon, belongs the credit of having first got the inhabitants of Bhamo voluntarily to submit to the knife. But in his persuasions he had a powerful ally, *viz.*, female vanity, the Burmese ladies, like all others of Eve's daughters, being willing to submit to considerable amount of unnecessary discomfort and even pain, to improve their personal appearance. Dr. Wilkins, with true professional keenness, having found an otherwise comely young lady with a hare lip, day by day suggested the sin of allowing so much latent beauty to be slighted when a few cuts of a knike would enable its possessor to blossom into one of the leading belles. He was at first met with a persistent and terrified refusal; but he persevered on the principle of dropping watermaking an impression in the most adamantine rock, and the lady at last began to listen. Attention to the subject was all that was required, the sight of a few illustrations in medical books completed the work; and one fine day the deformed belle presented herself at the surgery. A few days' seclusion with bandages on, and she blossomed forth in the bazaar, to the wonder of all her acquaintance, a veritable professional beauty, and with the faintest possible scar to show that she had not always been so. The Civil Surgeon's name as a mighty magician was established, and the phenomenal success of his first operation for hare lip has brought him more patients than, I believe, he can find time to attend to. The whole country round is being ransacked by speculators who are bringing in men and women with facial disfigurements, and crowds of people, suffering from every conceivable variety of it, present themselves as fit subjects for transformation."

MORE CLERICAL IMPOSTORS.

A MAN who has recently been passing himself off in Ireland as a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England has been arrested at Denbigh. The accused, whose name is John Jones, appears to have been living under an alias in Ireland. He is the son of a Llandyrnog tailor, and has not yet completed his thirtieth year. On Thursday the Denbigh police received a telegram from Thurles, stating that a clerically attired young man, who was believed to live in the neighbourhood of Denbigh, was wanted there on a charge of obtaining 10s. from Mr. Macbeth, agent of the Bank of Ireland at Thurles, by having represented himself as a curate of the church in Dublin occupied by the Reverend Henry Fishe. At the very moment Sergeant Hughes was reading the telegram the person described passed the station. He was arrested. He said that he was very hard up, or he would not have taken the money. Yesterday morning the prisoner left for Dublin in charge of an Irish policeman. The accused was first heard of in the Wesleyan denomination, where, it is said, he displayed extraordinary zeal and eloquence. Through the instrumentality of some friends he obtained an entrance to a theological college, but failing to pass his examiuation, returned to St. Asaph, where he obtained assistance and ultimately went to Northop, in Flintshire, as a lay worker for the Church of England. A person representing himself as a clergyman of the Church of England, and giving his name as the Reverend W. S. Shipley, has been arrested at Stanford-wood, Bradfield, near Reading, where he had taken a furnished house. He was brought before the magistrates and remanded on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

"YOUNG INDIA" FROM A MISSIONARY'S POINT OF VIEW.

THE Rev. W. Robinson, of Salem, delivered a lecture on Sunday evening, in the hall of the London Mission Institution, Madras, on the subject of "Young India." There was a large attendance. The lecturer commenced by saying that Young India was a gentleman in lusty youth, perfectly familiar to all of them. He was born about fifty years ago, at the time when English education began to take root here, and was at present in a most interesting stage of mental and spiritual progress. He looked forward with much excitement to the future, in the hope that he would win for himself a great name. In speaking of Young India, the lecturer dwelt upon his difficulties, his temptations, his safeguards, and his capabilities. Like others, Young India was frequently in a difficulty. He could not help it, for he was fostered in an ancient religion which had existed from the time of the world's fathers unto this day. Young India had been taught to believe certain things, and as soon as he went to study at a Government or a Mission School, he was in a difficulty, for his geography taught him that the world did not stand upon a tortoise, as was reverently believed by his fathers. Young India's difficulty was created by the English education that he received, for western thought tended to the destruction of his faith. The consequence was that young India now faltered. Young India was in a difficulty as regards caste. He had no reverence for caste, for he knew that the most intelligent man was the most respected. Young India suffered from certain caste rules which operated cruelly in restricting his opportunities for travelling. By such cruel restrictions Young India's mind was dwarfed, Young Hindus somehow or other had particular pleasure in reading poetry, or philosophy; but the lecturer would strongly advise them to read, as much as possible accounts of voyages and travels, and histories of nations and inventions. They would then recognize Goethe's maxim, that life was an action, and not a thought. The lecturer regretted that educated Hindus were beginning to read such books as "Mysteries of the Court of London, of Paris" &c., and said that reading such allow class of literature was imbibing so much mental poison. Young India was also tempted into the realm of politics. In India politics were young, vigorous, and healthy, and looked forward to a great future. The lecturer had been surprised at the remark made by one who was esteemed as the leader of thought among them, that there was no public opinion in India. That was one of the most absurd statements allowed to go unchallenged. In India there was a vigorous public opinion; whether healthy or not, the lecturer was not prepared to say. In order to make it healthy, educated Hindus should avoid generalizing from one fact. Most of them thought that an important business of their life was to improve upon things that were declared as good. Some time ago they had a good deal of talk about the Ilbert Bill. Pretty nearly every Englishman lost his head over it, and race prejudice ran high. The lecturer believed in all seriousness that the Ilbert Bill would come. He would assure them that nothing would be gained by promoting race hatred. Reforms should not be made at the expense of loyalty. Let them not impeach Government, because one of its servants happened, in his official capacity, to have done them a personal injury. Let them avoid generalizing from one or two examples that the whole system is corrupt. A comity had once said to the lecturer, while preaching at Namakal, that good Government was that which put money into his pocket, and bad Government that which put money into his neighbour's pocket. Surely such utterances were extremely revolting. Young India was in a stage of progress in which his work was necessarily imperfect. The lecturer next turned his attention to Young India's safeguards. One safeguard he (the lecturer) would urge upon Young India's attention was to cultivate a noble curiosity Whilst cultivating this curiosity they should have the courage of their convictions They should obstinately cling to moral good and be brave. Young India had also capacities. He had a clear, active intellect, and enormous powers of acquisition, and could gou rmandise octavos. Possessed of such enormous powers, his aim should be to find out the shortest and readiest cut to the most useful information he would like to have. If Young India wa, only earnest in his enteavours to avoid useless labour and directed his labours towards the nearest objects, he was bound to succeed and to justify his existence. He should be simple and exact, and clear in thought, in word and in deed. He should develop his body and train his mind as much as possible, remembering that a sound mind in a sound body was the greatest of all earthly blessings. If Young India would welcome truth, his future would justify the splendid stock from which he had sprung. If he would only do all that, it was certain that he would rise to loftier manhood and accomplish grander achievements, and fill a larger space upon the world's stage than his Vedic ancestors had done. Young India must, in the future, be more or less Christian, and certainly Christianity never did and never would spoil a Hindu. (Applause).

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND MR. THORNDIKE RICE.

A FIERCE war of words is raging in America over a private incident connected with the ceremonies of our own Court. Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, the editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, made a formal application a few months ago to be presented at a levee of the Prince of Wales by the American Minister here, Mr. Phelps. A short time before that there had appeared in Mr. Rice's *Review* an article signed "Arthur Richmond," obviously a *nom de plume*, making a severe and personal attack upon Mr. Bayard, President Cleveland's Secretary of State. Mr. Rice's request was not acceded to by the American Minister. Thereupon he wrote a letter of protest to Mr. Phelps, concluding with these words:—

"Holding public office to be a public trust, and being unaware of any law or usage which authorizes a servant of the State Department to exercise, in foreign countries, the function of a censor of the American Press, I am compelled to regard your action as an abuse of official opportunities for the purpose of gratifying private feelings and political animosities, either in your own person or in that of the Secretary of State.' To this letter Mr. Phelps forwarded not unnaturally a very severe reply, informing Mr. Rice in the first place that presentation at Court is a privilege entirely within the discretion of the Minister, and not in the slightest degree a right. The article in question he characterized as "simply a tirade of malicious and gratuitous abuse, unworthy of the pages of any respectable publication; an outpouring of malignant wrath by some writer without the courage to give his name, and intended as a gross and deliberate insult to Mr. Bayard." And reminding Mr. Rice of the fact that Mr. Bayard is not simply his—Mr. Phelps's—friend, but chief of the Department of the Government under which he serves, to whom he owes, and for whom he must require, a most scrupulous respect, Mr. Phelps concluded:—

"If upon this state of facts you suppose me to be capable of offering to you the most distinguished official courtesy in my power, and of presenting you to a Prince whose sense of the proprieties of personal conduct is as exalted as his rank, you do me a great injustice."

Smarting under this reply Mr. Rice returned what would seem to most persons an extremely impertinent letter, even presuming to criticise the propriety of Mr. Phelps's appointment to his official position, and charging him with the "grave public offence of converting to the gratification of private and personal objects the opportunities of a responsible public position." We have no desire to interfere in a matter which it belongs to America to settle, but certainly from an English point of view there can be no doubt that Mr. Rice's claim is as unwarranted as his anger is unbecoming. The presentation at Court of any American lady or gentleman is a matter which must of necessity be allowed to remain, as Mr. Phelps rightly says, within the absolute discretion of the representative of America here. Like the soldier's duty, it is the Minister's privilege, not to reason why and not to make reply, but simply to do as he thinks proper. If any American citizen is personally disliked or disapproved of by the American Minister, that is his misfortune, but it is unavoidable. Mr. Rice's interpretation of his disappointment as a "censorship of the Press" is absuard, and the esteem which Mr. Phelps has won in London is secure from any such assault.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Africa, 1,318, tons, Captain W. Lontit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (Oct 23) with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain B. Gelcich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong and Trieste, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Auretta, 1,729 tons, Captain G. W. Read, sails this morning for Aden and Genoa via Canal, with Mrs. and Miss Augur and Captain Caborne as 1st class, and 42 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain M. England, sails this morning for Ratnagari and Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with the following passengers:—Captain Stracely, for Alleppy, Lieut. G. R. Lascelles, for Cannanore, Captain Calder, for Marmagoa, Mr. Syed Mahomed Shajab for Cochin, and 18 deck passengers for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia	3274	W. H. Boothby..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Peshawur	..	.....	C	.....
,, Ravenna	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Kangra	..	.....	E	.....
,, C. Graham	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross.....	K	McCulloch.
,, Atrato	..	.....	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Algoma	..	.....	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Westbourne	..	.....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
18	Africa (s)	Lontit	Calcutta.
	Amphitrite (s).....	Gelcich	Hongkong, Oct. 23.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Auretta, G. W. Read, for Aden and Genoa, via Canal.
Steamer Madura, M. England, for Ratnagiri and Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Amphitrite, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Fannie Skolfield, for Calcutta.
,, Satara, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
,, Africa, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Clan Sinclair, for Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
14	Cralston (s)	Cagliari	York Oct. 4.
	Iceberg	Cravar Melbourne	Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14.—Ships Bengal and Rooteeb urn.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra (s), 1 cask brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peshawar (s), 2 cases Xmas cards, B. K. Banaji; 40 packages printing paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 13 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 3 cases false pearls, L. Hemchand, 2 cases carpet bags, Jaffer Pir Mahomed.
Surat (s), 3 cases toys, stationery, pictures, &c., Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff; 40 cases oilmanstores, Goolamali Jeewanji and Co.
Rohilla (s), 10 cases hams, cheese, toys, &c, Currance and Co.
Nuddea (s), 3 cases glassware, &c., B. J. Buxey and Co; 2 cases printing paper, M. Sakharani; 40 cases provisions and toilet requisites, Edulji Cowasji.
Paramatta (s), 1 case toys, platedware, &c., Shroff Bros.; 7 bales wall paper, J. Heptoolabhai.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia (s), 25 cases gingerwine, Edulji Bezonji.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s), 58 bales cotton, Megji Hansraj; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1 bale cotton, L. M. Warija; 3,600 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co; 10 bales cotton, Dharsey Bhimji; 76 bales cotton, D. Ghella; 107 bales cotton, Jadowji Gopal; 17 bales cotton, S. Masoodilal; 300 bales wool, Narsey Khatao; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts barley, 201 cwts custard seeds, Ritchi Killck Nixon and Co tewart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ravenna (s), 4 cwts elephant tusks, Moosa Goolam Ahmed; 85 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1 case indigo, Benn Ashley and Co; 25 cwts gum, Arjoon Khimji; 2,002 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co; 31 cwts Ramji Bhowanji.
Kangra (s), 15 cwts Indiarubber, Narandas Callianji; 25 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Bhimjibhai Sajun; 16 cwts fishmaws, Pestonji Edulji; 85 cwts gum, Tejpal Khotsee; 43 cwts gum, Ladhabhai Ramji; 30 cwts gum, Damji Khimji; 30 cwts gum, Ramji Bhowanji; 8 bales hides, B. Esmail; 200 cwts sesamum leaves, Nathoo Lalji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall (s), 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli, Brothers; 1,125 cwts gingelly seed, and 300 cwts buffalo horns, Lang Moir and Co.
Belgravia (s), 2,550 cwts gingelly sees, D. P. Batha and Co; 3,250 cwts groundnuts, R. R. Rugunath and Co: 40 cwts coriander, Lang Moir and Co.
Westbourne (s), 33,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite (s), 2 bales cotton, Horvey and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed and 500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 3,501 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite (s), 221 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 160 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Breal and Co; 110 bales cotton, Rall; Bros; 2,202 cwts myrabolems, A. Schweiger i 800 cwts myrabolms, Thos. Moore and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Clan Graham (s), 3,999 cwts rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Lamport (s), 5,000 cwts gingelly seed, and 26 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Amphitrite (s), 50 cwts pepper, M. Mondolfo and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 18.

Raggles, Sub-Insptr., Bo., Army Edcl, on duty, from Poona.
Forbes, Lt., Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Rawlins, Col., Mad., R. H. A., to rejoin, to Trimulgherry.
Jackson, Lt.-Col., Benl., Mily works, to rejoin, to Barrackpur.
Burroughs, Capt., Bo., D. A. A. G. for Musketry, on tour, to Surat.
Forbes, Lt., Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona,
Teed, Major, Bo., Assist. Comy. Genl., from leave, to Mhow.
Greig, Lt.-Col., Bo., 7th Bo. In., to rejoin, to Burma.
Davies, Surgeon, Bengal, M. S., on duty to Deolali.
Waters, Brig. Surgeon, A. M. S., on duty, to Deolali.
Hehvi Sug., Bl., I. N. S., on duty, to Allahabad.
Brown, Surg., Mad. Med. Staff, on duty, to Bangalore.
Cardew, Surg., Bl., Med. Staff., on duty, to Allahabad.
Marchant, Lt., Bl., 2nd Ryl Sussex, on duty, to Rawalpindi.
Smythe, Major, Bl., A. P. Dept., on duty, to Cherat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 19, 1886.

1. The Regiment (including the Mounted Troop) will parade under the Commandant on Saturday, the 20th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors.

2. It is notified for information that there will be classes of instructions during the season for proficiency certificates and in sword drill, members wishing to attend are requested to send their names to Head Quarters.

3. The Cadets of N Company at St. Peter's will fire their annual class at Coorla, to-morrow, Saturday, the 28th instant. A railway pass will be provided.

4. No. 2461 Vol. J. Rowan having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E. Company.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col G Mackenzie, Bo SC, Assist Settlement Officer, Revenue Survey, Mysore, having been replaced at the disposal of this Govt in the Mily Dept, that officer's services are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from 1st instant.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs from the 24th Sept to the 5th Oct 1886. Capt H Hay, SC, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Bo Lancers.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut C E Peirse, 13th Nov 1886.

Condr C S Wiseman, Adjt Genl's Dept, is promoted to the rank of Depy Assist Comsy, with effect from the 8th Nov 1886.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut M J Tighe, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 27th Regt Bo Infy, 27th June 1885.

B B and C I R Vol Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be Lieut—Mr H Littledale.

G I P R Vol Corps.—The following appointment is made:—To be Lieut—Mr G L Burne.

Major-Genl C S de N Lucas, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations.

Major M F Coussmaker, SC, Wing Comdr, 19th Bo Infry, has been granted leave out of India for nineteen days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col W F Sandwith, SC, 182 days, medical certificate.

Surgn-Major W F Burnett, Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces, in the Bo Comd, with effect from the 2nd Nov 1886, the date of his arrival from England.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, with effect from the date specified subject to H M's approval:—Surgn Major E Sexton, MD, IMS, to be Bgde-Surgn vice Bgde-Surgn C K Colston, IMS, retired—dated 15th Sept 1886.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F E D Cobbold, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, has been allowed privilege leave from the 18th Oct to the 30th Nov 1886.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble C F Farran has been appointed temporarily a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W Wray acted as Joint Administrator of Sangli from 1st to 10th Aug 1886, in addition to his own duties as Actg Assist Pol Agent in subordinate charge, Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

Mr D Morrison, Depy Assist Pol Agent, Berbera, acted as Assist Pol Resident, Aden, for Berbera, from 2nd June to 31st Aug 1886, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr L P Walsh on privilege leave.

Lieut H M Abud is appointed to be sub pro tem Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Pol Agent, Kolhapur, with effect from 11th Aug 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut L A Gordon, 2nd Bo Lancers, is appointed to act as Cant Magte at Deesa, during the absence of Mr Harrison on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lieut Gordon is also appointed to be a Magte of the First Class, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882, within the limits of the Military Cant of Deesa.

Mr E F Green, Police Probationer, Nasik, passed on the 13th Oct 1886 the Lower Standard examination in Marathi and Law, according to the presestt cribed in Rules 1 to 3 of the Rules of 7th Nov 1882 for the examination of Police Probationers.

Mr J B W Biddle, Assist Supt of Police (on probation), Poona, passed on the 14th October 1886 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard under Rule 4 of the Rules quoted above.

Mr G D Panse, Magte of the First Class in charge of Alpad Divn, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—Power to hear appeals from conviction by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Sec 407).

Mr Narayan Ramchandra Jamkhandi has been appointed, with effect from the 6th inst, to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dharwar, during the absence of Mr Krishnarao Venktesh on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Anandrao Bhaskarji received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, on the 22nd Sept 1886.

Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar, Mamlatdar of Kapadvanj in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Kaira.

Mr S W Edgerley, Acting Assist Commissr and Branch Inspr-Genl of Registration in Sind, is appointed to act, with effect from the 15th inst, as Sindi Translator to Govt in Sind, in addition to his other duties, vice Dr John Pollen, or until further orders.

Mr Chellaram Lahorimal, Actg Head Munshi of taluka Karachi, in the Dist of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Karachi under Sec 12 of Act X. of 1882.

The Rt Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Vishnu Pandurang Joshi, Mahalkari of Petha Murgod in the district of Belgaum, the powers of a Mamlatdar under (Bombay) Act III. of 1876.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Patan in the Satara Dist, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. Vinayak Krisna Sowani is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Patan in the Satara Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman on leave, or till further orders.

Mr Luis J De Sa, Second Class Subordinate Judge, has been allowed a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months from the 18th Oct 1886.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J Macpherson, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Advocate Genl during the absence of the Hon Mr F L Latham, or till further orders.

The Rt Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Magte of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to be a visitor of the Dist Jail at Sholapur.

A'zam Narasinha Venkatesh has been appointed, with effect from the 4th inst, to be sub pro tem. Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's court at Bhusaval in the Khandesh Dist until relieved by A'zam Rnoji Lakshman or until further orders.

Khan Saheb Mahomed Yakub valad Sheikh Ismail, Mukhtyarkar in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class in the district of Karachi under Sec 12 of Act X. of 1882.

Messrs H J Miles and W Wordsworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, on the 15th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Janardan Ballal Bapat, Huzur Account Officer, Poona, is allowed an extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him under Govt Notification No 6,182, dated 28th Aug 1886.

Mr H F Brayson, Depy Collr, Hyderabad, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Third Assist Collr and Magte, Hala Sub-Divn, from 20th March to 8th April 1886, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officer passed the prescribed Examination in Accounts on the 11th Oct 1886:—Rao Saheb Pandurang Sadashiv, Head Accountant, Ahmedabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T D Mackenzie, CS, to act as Chief Secy to Govt with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Depts during the absence of Sir W Wedderburn, Bart., or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E Pinhey, Ex Eng, Fourth Grade, on return from furlough, to act as Ex Eng, Ratnagiri.

RAILWAY.

Mr. H MacMillan, Assist Eng, Second Grade, attached to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 2nd Sept 1886.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMETS, &c.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ramchandra Ragunath Shirgavkar, BA LL.B., sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum Dist.

The privilege leave granted to Anandrao Bapuji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, in Notification No. 251, dated 25th Oct 1886, is extended to 30th Nov 1886, inclusive.

Vaghji Jivabhai, Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, is granted leave without pay from 25th O

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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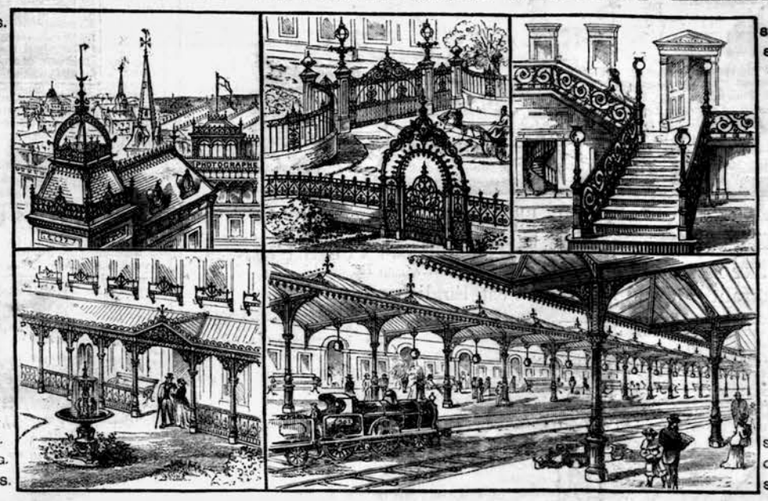

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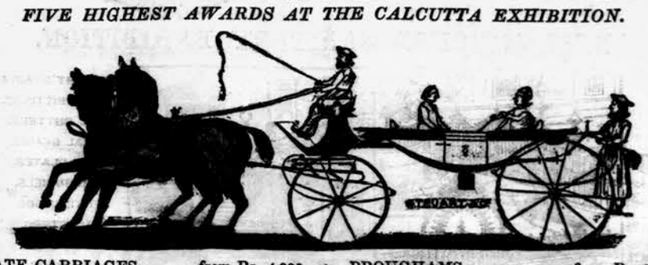

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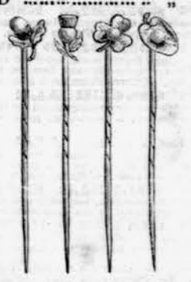

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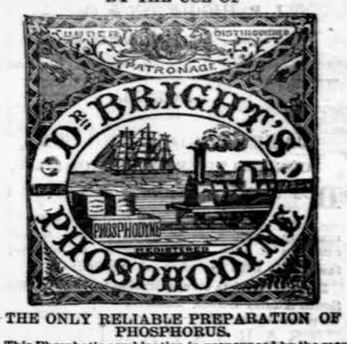

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